The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3086. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the National Capital.

Arrest of C. J. Faulkner, of Virginia, late Minister to France.

Operations of the Rebels Down the Potomac.

Military Aid Offered to the Government from Europe.

Important Rumor from the Kanawha Valley.

Reported Capture of Wise and His Entire Command.

Interesting from Fortress Monroe

Position of the Rebel Forces Definitely Ascertained.

The Case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners Again.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 12.

The statement that Garibaldi has tendered his services to this Government through the State or any department, has no foundation in truth.

CONSUL AT PARIS.

JOHN BIGELOW was to-day appointed Consul to Paris.

MRS. LINCOLN'S VISIT POSTPONED.

The visit of Mrs. LINCOLN to New-York is again postponed, this time to Wednesday morning.

ARREST OF EX-MINISTER FAULKNER.

Col. PORTER, the Provost-Marshal, to-day, arrested Hon. CHARLES J. FAULKNER, late United States Minister to France. The order for his arrest was issued from the War Department. A heavy detachment of infantry accompanied the Provost-Marshal to guard against any disturbance that the arrest might prompt. Mr. FAULKNER promptly acknowledged the authority, and signified his readiness to accompany the officer.

He was taken to the jail, where the other prisoners of war are confined. The jail was at once surrounded by a large crowd, anxious to gratify their curiosity by a sight of the place where he was confined.

This afternoon WM. WELLING, one of the Editors of the *Intelligencer*, visited the jail, and remarking that Mr. FAULKNER was an old personal friend, desired the officer in charge to send in his card. "My orders, Sir," replied the officer, "are to permit no communication with the prisoner, by word, card, letter, newspaper or sign." And the orders were rigidly enforced.

Mr. FAULKNER occupies a lower floor of the jail, and has a ward adjoining that of Dr. FLEMING, of Virginia, who is also a prisoner and a man of wealth and influence.

When first arrested, Mr. FAULKNER was somewhat excited, but he shortly recovered himself, and during the afternoon conversed freely with one of the officers on the condition of France. When asked how the rebellion was regarded there, he answered, "France, Sir, deeply regrets it." He also stated that he had his passes all ready, and intended to leave for his home in Virginia to-day. In his conversation he carefully avoids expressing any opinion as to the political condition of the country.

The charges upon which the arrest of Mr. FAULKNER are based, are his successful efforts to procure arms in Europe for the use of the rebels, and the fact that he was going home to assume command of a regiment of rebels who had elected him Colonel. The conclusive evidence of the truth of the first of these charges was received by the last steamer.

It is probable that the place of his confinement will soon be changed to some locality at the South, where he will be safely kept.

The arrest of Mr. FAULKNER has caused much excitement here. Among Union men it is regarded with the highest favor, as indicating the final determination of the Government to prevent any further collusion between the rebels of the South and of the loyal States. The rebels of Washington manifest great alarm, seeming to realize their own danger, and to be much less boastful of their complicity with rebellion than they have heretofore been.

THE REBELS ON THE POTOMAC.

A gentleman who went down the Potomac one night last week told me that during the passage the progress of the steamer was signaled by lights, generally sent up about three miles in advance. The rebels have doubtless arranged this system of giving notice of the approach of Government vessels, so as to warn their rebel friends of danger in attempting to cross the river, and so enabling them to keep out of the way. There is no doubt that the rebels of the Southern States and those of Maryland keep up a continuous intercourse all across the Potomac River, and that large numbers of letters and papers and the less bulky munitions of war are being passed over every night. The Government has been making attempts to put a stop to this traffic, but without much success. The fact is, the means thus far used are about as effectual to success as the old woman's mop to sweeping back the ocean.

THE FEELING IN KENTUCKY.

Advices received to-day from Kentucky represent, since the election, there has been a great revolution of public sentiment in favor of decidedly aiding the Government to quell the rebellion, and that more Kentuckians will be offered for the war than would have been the quota of that State under the President's Proclamations. It is represented that the popular voice was so decided that many who formerly entertained animosity to the Government have yielded their views, and heartily unite in an effort to make the war as brief as possible.

LORD LYONS AND SECRETARY SEWARD.

The story that Lord LYONS sent home a special messenger with an account of the battle of Bull Run, and that he was guilty of many acts of official discourtesy towards Mr. SEWARD, is news both to Lord LYONS and the Secretary of State. No such interviews ever took place as were alleged to have been represented by the British Consul at Baltimore.

THE THIRD IRISH REGIMENT.

WILLIAM E. ROBINSON, of New-York, has been here, and has secured an extension of twenty days to the Third Irish Regiment of New-York to fill up their ranks.

Capt. T. F. MEAGHER is also here, looking after the wounded of the Sixty-ninth.

Capt. GEO. W. WARNER, Company I, Fifteenth New-York Volunteers, has been ill for several days with the intermittent fever.

THE ZOUAVES COMING HOME.

The remnant of the Zouave Regiment, 326 men, go home to-morrow morning.

GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

Ex-Congressman SOMES, of Maine, is to be appointed Governor of Utah.

ICE ARRIVED.

We have at last a ship-load of ice, and I don't know of anything that could have been more acceptable.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 12.

The order of Col. DAVIS, dated Alexandria, having in view the severe punishment of troops who commit outrages and depredations around Alexandria, is not only timely, but meets the earnest commendation of every lover of justice and Union in this vicinity.

Col. LATSON (of the New-York Horse Artillery encamped at Camp Low, New-York,) arrived here this morning, and will leave again this afternoon, having received from the War Department an order for the immediate mustering in of his regiment. Col. LATSON speaks in the highest terms of the facilities furnished by Mr. LESLEY, Chief Clerk of the War Department, and of the promptness of Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD, Adjt-Gen. THOMAS, and the Secretary and Assistant Secretary of War, in the transaction of his business. Col. LATSON had time, too, to call on the Secretary of State. Col. LATSON is intrusted with the duty, in connection with the Quartermaster at New-York, of collecting and forwarding to their respective regiments here and elsewhere, those whose time of furlough has expired, and also those who are absent from other causes. Persons especially interested in this matter can obtain information of Capt. GRIFFIN at the Western Hotel, New-York, or of Col. LATSON, at Elm Park, Staten Island.

The designs of the new envelopes are evidently superior to those of the old designs, and are now in the hands of the Postmasters, for sale. Some of them will carry forty, twenty-four, twenty and twelve cents worth of mail matter, the lower denominations being adapted to the demands of Express Companies. The new postage stamps will be ready for distribution towards the close of this week. The recent Post-office order, providing against the transmission of envelopes with scurrilous or scandalous matter printed or written on them, is intended to cover such cases as that of a Massachusetts quack-doctor, which was brought to the attention of the Department, he having selected that mode to indecently advertise his business. The order does not, as many soldiers and others suppose, prevent the passage through the mails of envelopes with patriotic and Union devices or designs.

There were about sixty bidders for supplying the Post-office Department with locks and keys, some of them exhibiting each five or six different kinds. An entire change of them is designed, owing in part to many of the old patterns being in possession of the disloyalists. On this subject the Commission have made their report, but the Postmaster-General has not yet made his decision.

The following named Consuls have just been appointed: To Glasgow, John S. Prettiman, of Delaware; to Smyrna, Prof. C. D. Cleveland, of Pennsylvania; to Mexico, Marens Ottenberg, of Wisconsin; to Hong Kong, H. N. Cogar, of New-Jersey; to Maracaibo, Frederick Wipperman, of Minnesota; to Londonderry, Thomas McCunn, of New-York; to Demarara, Theodore D. Edwards, of Kentucky; to San Juan del Sur, Warren S. Foster, of Connecticut; to Revel, Hernig B. Stacey, of Vermont; to St. Catharines, Benjamin Lindsay, of Massachusetts, and to Paris, John Bigelow, of New-York.

The alleged semi-official announcement in the Richmond papers that Admiral DUNDAS intends to take his fleet into Charleston, regardless of President LINCOLN's blockade, is of no practical significance, even if the statement is true, for the war vessels of any nation with which we are at peace, have a right to enter our ports, notwithstanding the blockade, which is intended to operate against commerce with the disloyalists.

A number of the most distinguished army officers of Europe, particularly in England and France, have tendered their services to the United States, but it is not known that any of them will be accepted. One of them in his letter says he regards the contest as between civilization and barbarism, and his love for the former controls his action.

There is good authority for saying that there is no truth in a recently-reported conversation between Lord LYONS and Secretary SEWARD, in the matter of sending a special messenger to England, with an account of the Bull Run battle. Whatever Lord LYONS may have transmitted on that subject, was through the ordinary channel.

The arrest of CHARLES J. FAULKNER, ex-Minister to France, was effected to-day by a detachment of the Provost Guard, who for that purpose repaired to his hotel. He was conveyed to the jail under orders from the military authorities through the War Department. He is not permitted to hold correspondence or conversation with any of his friends at present. As to the specific charges under which he is held, they are, so far as the public is concerned, matters of speculation, but something has been said about his having a commission as a Brigadier-General in the Confederate Army. A formal examination into the case will, however, soon take place. Shortly after his arrest he remarked that he was not aware of having done anything to justify these proceedings, and but for them he would have had his accounts settled to-day at the State Department, which he had visited the day after his arrival in Washington on that business, as well as to call on Secretary SEWARD, in accordance with the courtesy governing Ministers returning from abroad.

Commodore GOLDSBORO, of the steamer *Union*, communicates to the Navy Department some interesting facts concerning the complete destruction by fire of the privateer schooner *York* off the Cape Hatteras Lighthouse. The other privateer captured proved to be, he says, the schooner *George C. Baker*, taken by the United States steamer *South Carolina*, on the Coast of Texas, and bound to New-York, recaptured by the piratical schooner *York*, 75 miles northeast of Cape Hatteras. He has placed a prize crew on board and brought her to port. Her pirate crew, four in number, are in irons on board the *Union*. He had boarded the *Baker* the day before. She was, he said, commanded by a Mr. ABBOTT, with a prize crew of five men from the steamer *South Carolina*, and that they are now prisoners to the rebels.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy FOX has returned from the North, whither he went on business connected with the Department.

So far about 70 vessels have been purchased and 30 chartered, a larger number of ships than previously composed the Navy. They are generally of light draft, intended rather for coast than for sea purposes, much attention having been paid to swiftness in the selection.

There seems to be no doubt that Mr. WOOD, of New-York, will be reappointed Commissioner of Public Buildings, the Senate having neglected to act on his nomination for that office.

Hon. JOHN F. FARNSWORTH has received authority from the War Department to raise a regiment of cavalry, and has just procured all the necessary orders for arms and equipments. The Government is to furnish the horses. The rendezvous is to be at St. Charles, on Fox River.

REPORTS FROM FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, Aug. 12.

The Fire Zouaves struck their tents and left for New-York this afternoon, where they will be disbanded, preparatory to a reorganization of the regiment.

A prominent resident of White House Point, named BURKE, was arrested to-day by our pickets, about six miles from Alexandria. He is charged with being a spy and acting as a rebel messenger. He is at present confined in the jail awaiting orders from Washington.

A party of officers while out scouting to-day visited Mount Vernon. They were also three miles south of there. They report that no Rebel troops have been seen in that vicinity for two weeks.

GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

A SKIRMISH WITH REBEL CAVALRY.

SANDY HOOK, Monday, Aug. 12.

The New-York Nineteenth Volunteer Regiment is now commanded by Major LEDLIE—Col. CLARK being under arrest, and Lieut.-Col. SEWARD having obtained leave of absence on account of sickness. His regiment keeps watch on both sides of the Potomac from Sandy Hook to Berlin. Last Sunday, news reached Major LEDLIE that a force of upwards of 100 cavalry was at Lorrettsville, Loudon County, where they were pressing and oppressing the Union inhabitants.

A detachment from different companies amounting to 100 men, under command of Capt. KENNEDY, Company B, accompanied by Capt. STEVENS, of Company F, and Surgeon T. DUNION, crossed the river at the Rock Ferry at 1 o'clock on Thursday morning, and after a difficult march through a rocky pass, seven miles, reached Lorrettsville about daylight. Ascertaining the rebels had left, they retraced their route two miles toward the river, in hopes the rebels would follow them as soon as the latter learned Capt. KENNEDY's weakness.

Here the Union men formed an ambush, where they lay concealed until 2 P. M., when, ascertaining the rebels had not returned, they continued on their way. When about three miles from the river, they were overtaken by a boy, with the information that about 130 of STEWART's rebel cavalry had reoccupied the town. Tired and worn out, almost shoeless, and hungry, the brave fellows with a shout at once voted unanimously to return and attack the rebels. Starting at a double quick time they gained sight of the town, and under the cover of a corn-field gained sight of the cavalry about 30 rods distant. Resting for a few minutes, they heard the rebel captain give orders to mount, and believing they had been discovered, and were about to be charged upon, Capt. KENNEDY charged upon the town at a double quick, firing two volleys as they ran.

The enemy, after firing a few harmless shots, made their way, concealed by houses, out of the opposite side of the town, but not until they had one Lieutenant killed and five men wounded, as ascertained from a person who came into town soon after. The inhabitants of Loudon County are generally Unionists, and were greatly rejoiced to be freed from the oppression of the rebels.

Capt. BOWMAN, of the Twenty-eighth New-York, stationed between Berlin and the Point of Rocks, heard the firing at Lorrettsville, and started with his company and ran three miles, to aid Capt. KENNEDY, but was too late to participate in the rout.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

The most exciting piece of intelligence we have this morning is that the rebels left Leesburgh last night, with two thousand men and four pieces of artillery, intending to take a position opposite the Point of Rocks, and interfere with the trains.

Two companies of the Nineteenth New-York had a skirmish opposite Berlin, five miles below here, last night, with a company of rebel cavalry; three of the rebels were killed, and a number of saddles and blankets captured.

All last night the rebel pickets amused themselves by firing across the Shenandoah at the sentinels at the Ferry. They killed an old sow and a dog.

Another train loaded with ambulances arrived yesterday evening.

We are likely to have some pretty heavy skirmishing here before long, if not a small battle, if signs portend anything.

There was a very large light in the direction of Martinsburgh last night, and it was thought for some time that the rebels had fired the town, but news came this morning that they had accidentally burned a depôt, of which they had been making a rendezvous, about eight miles above the Ferry.

The following is, as near as we can arrive at it, a correct list of the regiments in this Division:

Massachusetts—Second, Col. Gordon; Twelfth, Col. Webster; Thirteenth, Col. Leonard.

Wisconsin—First, Col. Starkweather; Third, Col. Hamilton.

Connecticut—Fourth, Col. Woodhouse; Fifth, Col. Ferry.

Pennsylvania—Fourth, Col. Mann; Twenty-eighth, Col. Geary; Twenty-ninth, Col. Murphy.

New-York—Ninth, Col. Stiles; Nineteenth, Col. Clark; Twenty-eighth, Col. Donnelly.

Indiana—Twelfth, Col. Wallace; Sixteenth, Col. Hackleman.

Second United States Cavalry, Col. Thomas; Second Rhode Island Battery, Perkins' Battery, Doubleday's Battery, City Troop, Rangers, (Capt McMullin,) and a battery of two pieces belonging to the New-York Ninth.

BANGOR DEMOCRAT OFFICE DESTROYED

BANGOR, Me., Monday, Aug. 12.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the Bangor *Democrat*, a secession sheet, was "cleaned out" by a large number of people. During an alarm of fire a crowd entered the office, cleared it of everything it possessed, and burned the contents in the street. Mr. EMERY, the editor of the paper, escaped unharmed. A man named JONES, who made some demonstrations in opposition to the acts of the mob, was badly used, but was finally rescued and put in jail.

MASSACHUSETTS MEN AT RICHMOND.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug 12.

A private letter states that twenty soldiers of the Massachusetts Fifth Regiment, mostly reported killed, are prisoners in Richmond.

SENATOR BRECKINRIDGE.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Aug. 11, 1861.

There is good reason to believe that the Mozart Hall General Committee had a meeting, a few evenings since, for the purpose of tendering to Senator BRECKINRIDGE an invitation to visit New-York, and that there and then a Sub-Committee was appointed to wait upon him, to apprize him of the wishes of his friends; but the equivocal reception of the Senator and his friend VALLANDIGHAM, in Baltimore, induced the Chairman of the Committee here to change his mind, and a telegraphic dispatch was accordingly sent to the Committee, who had by this time reached Baltimore, informing them that the invitation must be cancelled. Unfortunately, however, the dispatch came too late.

The Sub-Committee had waited upon Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, Friday morning, and communicated to him the wishes of his New-York friends, the Senator replying that he would be most happy to accept. On receiving the dispatch countermanding their orders, the Committee, as you may suppose, felt rather foolish. However, their duty was plain, and there was no alternative but to perform it. And they did perform it, but, if rumor be true, the result was a scene of the most picturesque description. The Kentucky Senator, it is said, charged the Committee with deliberately insulting him, and denounced the New-York Democracy as no better than Black Republicanism—while, for the City itself, he declared a terrible retribution was in store for it, when the people whom she had robbed for so many years would have their Armies occupying the marble palaces, and their flag floating over the City Hall and Merchant's Exchange! VALLANDIGHAM was present all the while, looking "unutterable things." The Committee took the lecture in silence, but left the room before it was concluded.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF WISE.

SANGUINARY BATTLE ON THE KANAWHA.

The Cincinnati *Press* of Friday last, says that the steamboat *Ida May*, from the Kanawha, arrived there on Thursday afternoon. While stopping at Ironton, the clerk of the boat learned from a man named BARBER, who had just returned from Gauley Bridge, that Col. TYLER, at the head of four regiments attacked Gov. WISE's command, and, after a long and sanguinary contest, captured his entire army.

Mr. BARBER is represented by the officers of the boat, who are all acquainted with him, as perfectly reliable. He says that he was in Cox's camp on Saturday, and that while there, a courier arrived with a dispatch from Col. TYLER, stating that he had captured WISE and his whole Army, but not until fifteen hundred of the rebels and five hundred of his own men were either killed or wounded.

WISE had been intercepted about forty miles from Gauley Bridge, at which place the action is reported to have occurred. It is said that the rebels numbered about three thousand five hundred men, and were well equipped.

Although we cannot affirm with certainty that the rumor is true, yet there are several circumstances which render it highly probable. The locality and time are both given with accuracy, and, by watching the movements of Col. TYLER and Gen. WISE, we are led to believe that, if they met at all, it must have been at that place, and about that time.

The rumor is further corroborated by the story of a deserter from the rebel Army, who arrived at Catlesburgh before the news of the battle was circulated, and who informed the people that on the day he left WISE's command, (July 31,) the Ex-Governor had made a speech to his troops, informing them that he was surrounded, and that they must fight or be made prisoners. That evening he (the deserter) made his escape.

There has not, at the time of writing, been any dispatch at the War Office from Gen. ROSECRANS relative to the matter, and therefore the story is not credited in official circles; but it must be remembered that ROSECRANS is at Clarksburgh, 160 miles from where the battle is alleged to have taken place; and that it would have been extremely difficult for a courier to have reached him in any other way than that by the Kanawha route, and consequently the report would reach here before it could have been taken to Clarksburgh.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 11, *via* BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 12.

Prof. LA MOUNTAIN made two successful ascensions yesterday, having attained an altitude of three thousand feet. He found the encampment of the Confederate forces to be about three miles beyond Newmarket Bridge. There were no traces of the rebels near Hampton. A considerable force is also encamped this side of James River, some eight miles above Newport's News. The two cannon mounted at Sewall's Point toward Old Point, he thinks, are only large field-pieces. There are, perhaps, 1,000 Confederates at Sewall's Point.

TREASON IN FORTRESS MONROE.

A letter from Fortress Monroe to a gentleman in this City relates a very singular discovery, as follows:

"We have made an important discovery, and hope this will bring about a change. A few days ago a party of my company went out bathing at Mill Creek, (near Fortress Monroe,) and there discovered, to their great surprise, as you may judge, an electric telegraph wire, and, on inspection, found it to connect the fort with Fox Hill, where it is said the enemy is intrenched in strong numbers."

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The act of Congress, authorizing the increase of sailors' pay, was read on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina* a few days since, and to all the blue jackets at this station. A similar course has been pursued in regard to the soldiers.

The first detachment of three years' recruits sent to New-York since the recent regulation of the War Department, arrived in this City on Saturday, and were immediately transferred to Governor's Island. They came from Philadelphia, and will be drilled at once for regimental service.

The Board of Engineers, which has been in session in the Chief Engineer's Rooms at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, adjourned on Saturday *sine die*, and sent on to the Navy Department a list of the gentlemen who were examined and passed by it. For over eight weeks the Board continued its sittings, and during that time its labors have almost revolutionized the Corps of Engineers, as regards numbers and rank. In 1860, there were 174 Engineers in the Navy, of whom 28 were Chiefs, 43 were First Assistants, 29 were Second Assistants, and 92 were Third Assistants. We should not wonder if there were double these numbers in Government pay now. The names of the greater portion of the gentlemen passed in Brooklyn recently have already been printed, and we hope to complete the list at an early day.

The propeller *Curlew*, lately overhauled by the Examining Board, was brought over to the Navy-yard yesterday, and will proceed on a trial trip, after which her merits will be decided on; if favorable, she will probably be purchased. The prize-schooner *Falcon* made her appearance off the yard yesterday. She is one of the five vessels whose names we published some days since as having been captured off Florida by the steam gun-boat *South Carolina*. The *National Guard* was put in commission on Saturday last, and will go to sea to-day. The schooner *Acker* is taking on board six rifled guns and a large quantity of stores and provisions for Fortress Monroe. The schooner *Pickup* has been chartered temporarily to act as tender between the Navy-yard and the loading piers of chartered vessels.

The *Freeborn*, of the Chesapeake flotilla, took a 9-inch shell gun on board at Washington on Thursday, and went down the Potomac again. The Washington machine shops have succeeded in rifling two large 64-pound Dahlgren guns. They weigh each 13,000 pounds, and are for Fort Ellsworth, Alexandria.

Four 68-pounders and four rifle cannon is to be the armament of the chartered vessel *Young Rover*, now in the Boston dry-dock. What a merchant ship wants of such a battery may seem mysterious to most people. The chartered vessels *Cambridge* and *Fear Not* are also preparing for service at Charlestown, where the *Housatonic*—new navy-built steam gun-boat—will be launched in about forty-five days. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy is going around the ship-yards of Boston, as he did among those of New-York.

The three chartered gun-boats *A. O. Tyler*, *Canestoga* and *Mary* have arrived at Cairo, at last. They were chartered months ago to go there, and it is consoling to know they are where some service can be got out of them.

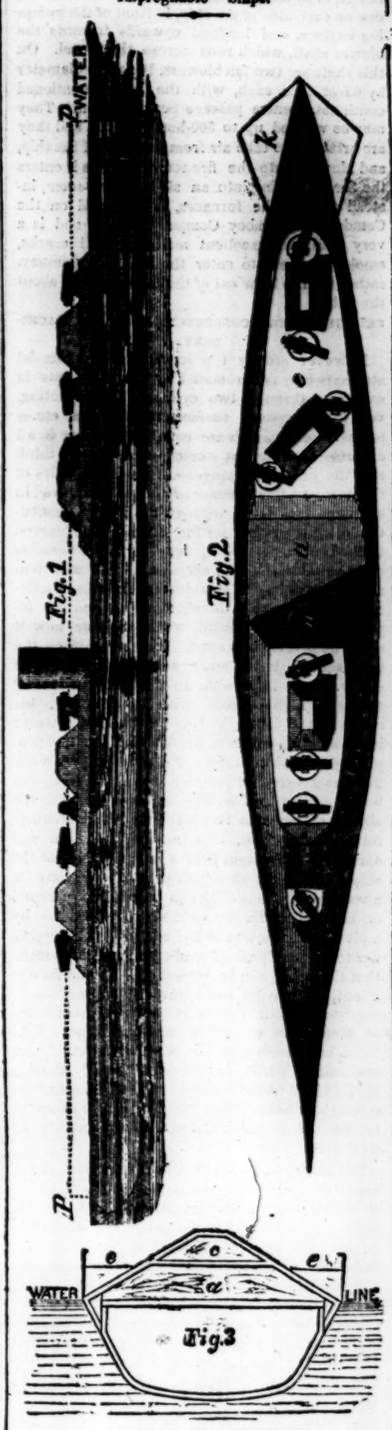
The United States regular troops, stationed at the Barracks of Newport, Ky., the depôt of recruiting for the Department of the West, were mustered and paid off last week, by a Paymaster from Washington. They received pay for four months, up to the 1st of June, and, it is said, will soon get all the money due them. The regular Army is usually paid off every two months.

The Board for Examining Naval Masters continues to sit at Mr. BLUFF's office. Candidates are as numerous as need be.

[*For additional Rebellion News, see Third and Eighth Pages.*]

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

Early Propositions of the Messrs. Stevens to the Government—Nothing New or equally Good yet Suggested in Europe—Minute Details of the Ship, the Engines, the Armor and the Armament—Principles Involved—Philosophy of Impregnable Ships.



HISTORY ON THE ENTERPRISE.

No marine structure but the *Great Eastern*, has so largely excited the curiosity of the American public as the Stevens Battery, not so much by reason of its supposed vastness, or its impregnable or destructive or any specially defined features, but from the mystery that has ever hung over its origin, character, size, appearance, destination, and perhaps its very existence. Imagination has indeed pictured it as an exaggerated sword-fish, a multangular floating fortress, a steam-propelled carving knife, and all things marine, by turns; but what it *is*, the Government has wisely refrained from making known. Now that the responsibility of finishing or abandoning it is thrown upon the public, to a certain extent, the veil of secresy is removed—we would almost say unwisely, for the grand work still embodies features far in advance of any that have been developed by our transatlantic neighbors, and yet it is impossible to keep such matters secret from an enterprising rival.

The history of the Stevens Battery is full of interest to the public, not only on account of the unusual necessity of coast and harbor defense, but because it furnishes new evidence as to the genius of the American Engineer, who nearly a quarter of a century ago, had experimentally developed those great principles of speed, buoyancy, protection and offense, which are but just now, and not so well practiced in the Old World. The screw, as an instrument specially adapted to the propulsion of war vessels, was invented and used in the last century, by the father of the late Mr. ROBERT L. STEVENS, and of Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS. In 1816, the last-named gentlemen experimented on inclined iron plates, as best suited to the protection of ships. The following extracts, however, from a letter written by him to the Government Board, appointed with reference to coast and harbor defense, of which Commodores STEWART and PERRY, and Cols. THAIR and TOTTEN were members—a letter written exactly twenty years ago—its date being Aug. 13, 1841, is the most interesting chapter in this history.

"It appears to us that steam vessels of war should possess the following qualifications, viz.:

That the motive power, (so far as the steam is concerned,) should be out of reach of an enemy's shot. That the vessel herself should be proof against damage from either shot or shell; that she should have the capability when required of great speed, combined with the power of choosing, under all circumstances, her position with certainty and facility.

These qualities, we believe, may be combined in one vessel.

First. By having the engine and boiler placed below the water-line, and by using as a propeller STEVENS' circular scull where action is entirely below the surface of the water.

Secondly. By constructing the vessel above the water-line of such material as should be proof against shot or shell, and placed at such angle as should best resist or turn the one or the other.

Thirdly. By working the engine expansively in ordinary time with boilers capable of resisting a high pressure, and of generating by the use of a more concentrative and inflammable fuel, a very large quantity of steam, giving greater power and speed when required.

In the construction of the vessel we propose to substitute iron for wood; iron for ship-building being of less weight than wood, of equal strength, and capable of opposing an equal resistance.

The thickness necessary to resist balls of the largest size would require to be determined by experiments. This could be easily and quickly done, but we suppose a thickness of one-half or two-thirds the diameter of the ball (set at an angle of 45°) would be sufficient to resist or glance it off. If so, it would require only 4½ or 6 inches to resist a 9-inch shell.

Since the above was written, the following experiments were made:

[The experiments are here detailed.]

From the above experiments it would appear that it takes wood 16 times the thickness of iron to offer the same resistance to a ball fired with a full charge. Four inches of wrought iron, therefore, would be equal to 5 feet 4 inches of oak, which we suppose sufficient to stop the horizontal ball at point blank distance. Whether this ratio would hold good when balls of the largest sizes were used, experiments easily made will prove. We believe it will.

If a submerged application can be used at sea with the same advantage, and with no greater loss of power than takes place in our rivers in the comparative power of the water-wheel and circular scull, there can be but little question of the propriety of adopting the submerged propeller.

A steamship with her motive power completely protected would have an advantage equal to that an ordinary ship would have over her adversary by going into action with sails, rigging and masts protected from the enemy's shot.

An experiment on such a scale as to test fairly the value of a submerged propeller at sea would, we think, fully repay the cost to the Government. We have but little question of its success.

We would propose to rig the vessel in the ordinary way, and to depend upon her sails for cruising, with the exception of a small power to overcome the friction of the propellers, if it should prove difficult or not advisable to unship them.

We would arm her with a few guns of the largest calibre (made of the same material as the one lately constructed by Capt. STOCKTON, viz.: wrought-iron) that the experience of the present forges are competent to execute, as having greater strength in proportion to their weight and capabilities of resisting larger charges, and throwing shot to a greater distance than any now in use.

We would load them at the breech, which would enable us to rifle the gun, and by casting a thin covering of lead or pewter around the shot or shell, and making it a perfect sphere or cylinder, it would enable us to make the diameter of the base the full calibre of the gun, doing away entirely with windage, and of course increasing the range and accuracy of the flight of either shot or shell. This covering could be cheaply and quickly put on, and would protect the shot from any alteration of form by rust, and enable us to use and keep in order a more perfect gun.

The remainder of the armament would be shot guns of large calibre, to throw a great weight of shot or shell at short distances."

On this letter, was based the contract to construct the present Stevens Battery. In 1842, the dry-dock where the vessel lies, was commenced; but on account of official interference, the ship was not begun till 1854, and in twenty months, all the work now done—the completion of the ship proper, and engines, and boilers—was accomplished. The original sum furnished by the Government, was $500,000, and besides this, the Messrs. STEVENS spent $200,000 of their own money, after which the enterprise was brought to a standstill by the death of Mr. ROBERT L. STEVENS, and by the want of further appropriations. All that is asked of the Government now is $500,000 more, which will complete the armor in a very short time, as this is a kind of work which can be rapidly pushed forward by an army of men. When a first-class passenger steamer costs over a million, we can hardly expect to get a mailed ship-of-war of 6,000 tons for less, while but one-half this sum is now required to finish this great work.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

The hull resembles, in its general features, that of a large iron screw steamer, with very sharp lines. Its principal dimensions are as follows:

Length over all, 420 feet.
Breadth of beam over all, 53 feet.
Breadth of beam, exclusive of armor, 45 feet.
Depth from main deck, 21 feet.
Depth to upper or gun deck, 23½ feet.
Minimum draft of water, 16 feet.
Draft in fighting trim, 21 feet.
Tonnage, 6,000 tons.
Weight of engines, 548 tons.
Weight of boilers, 266 tons.
Weight of hull, 1,447 tons.
Weight of armor, 2,000 tons.
Weight of guns and carriages, 198 tons.
Weight of coal (entire capacity), 900 tons.
Immersion without water, 17 feet.
Water to immerse 21 feet, 9221 tons.
Area of immersed mid-section, at 21 feet draft, 810 feet.

The construction of the hull is as follows: The bottom plates are one inch thick, and the sides taper towards the top, where they are half inch thick. The plates are overlapped or clinker-built, like those of the *Great Eastern*. The ribs or frames are 2 feet apart throughout the entire vessel, and are constructed of two 6x3½ inch heavy angle irons, riveted together lengthwise by their 3½ inch flanges so as to form an *I*. One of the 6-inch flanges is riveted all round to the ship's side; the other is pinched for being riveted to an inner skin, should it be required in any part. The main or 21 feet deck, (a figure 3,) is of wood, plated with iron, heavily enough to keep out any shells that may fall upon it through the light decks above. This main deck has no sheer, but is level in the direction of its length; it has 6 inches camber. This forms the skin of the ship proper. The light sides above the main deck, and the plated parts or batteries will be again referred to. The main deck is supported by the sides of the ship and by trusses of boiler plate made into hollow beams, posts, etc. These trusses rise from the bottom of the vessel, between the boilers and abaft the engines. Over the engines, the deck is supported by the engine frames, and in the extreme fore and aft parts of the ship, and at other points, it is secured by cross bulkheads. Longitudinally with the sides of the vessel, running each way from the engine compartment, are two lines of plate girders, lying on the before-mentioned vertical trusses, and supporting the deck beams. By all these means the main deck *a* is secured to every part of the ship, making a tubular girder and a trussed girder combined, of the whole fabric. About 120 feet from the bow, is the boiler compartment, which extends back 100 feet, to about the centre of the ship. Here begins the engine compartment, which extends back 52 feet further. This 152 feet space in the middle of the vessel, devoted to motive power, occupies the entire hull, (excepting the gangway to be mentioned,) from side to side and from keelson to near the main deck; but it is wholly submerged, the highest parts being several feet below the water line when the vessel is in action; and it is further protected by the ⊲ of oak and the 6½-inch armor outside of it. In front of the boilers are the blowers and pumping engines, and in front of these, compartments for coal and for water, by which the vessel is to be brought down for action, and above these compartments and immediately under the main deck, are quarters for men, on a deck 14 feet from the bottom of the ship. The extreme bow is

filled with solid iron. The compartments below the 14-feet deck are formed of two other decks and cross bulkheads, which strengthen the ship, and, at the same time, prevent too much weight of water from entering if any one or two of the compartments should be broken open. Behind the machinery compartments are four longitudinal bulkheads, running nearly to the extreme stern, and up to the 14 feet deck which passes aft as well as forward, from the machinery compartments. These bulkheads, with the deck and ship's bottom, thus form two tubular girders to strengthen the structure. Through these tubular girders run the screw-shafts, one from each set of engines. There are two screws, as shown, one on each side of the stern. The extreme stern is divided by decks and cross bulkheads into small compartments, like those in the extreme bow. The space between the pairs of longitudinal bulkheads, as well as that within and outside of them, is devoted to coal. The keelson is two feet high, (the ship has *no keel*,) and forms a box-girder of boiler-plate. On the top of it is a railway from stem to stern, for carrying coal from the various bunkers or coal compartments already mentioned, to the boilers. The engines and boilers are so arranged—one set of them on each side the ship—that a passage (in which are the keelson and its railway) extends from stem to stern between them, at the bottom of the ship. This passage is furnished with water-tight doors wherever cross bulkheads occur, as in front of the boiler, between the boilers and engines, abaft the engines, and at other places fore and aft those mentioned. The exact arrangement of all the bulkheads and water compartments is not yet perfected.

We now have a general idea of the ship up to the main deck. To recapitulate—first, the water and coal compartments below the 14 feet deck, and the quarters between this deck and the 21 feet deck, the whole extending back some 100 feet; then come the blowing and pumping engines, extending some 20 feet, and occupying all the space from top to bottom and side to side, and the boilers and main engines extending 162 feet, and from top to bottom and side to side. After these are the longitudinal bulkheads, or tubular girders, inclosing two screw-shafts, and reaching up to the 24 feet deck, above which, between this and the 21 feet deck are quarters; and lastly, the water and coal compartments in the extreme stern.

The lines of the ship are remarkably fine and deserve attention. A cross section, at about 50 feet aft the centre, is shown by fig. 3. The bottom is nearly flat, like that of a North River steamer. The sides of the ship proper extend straight up, as shown, from a point below the water-line; the corner at the water-line is made by the coat of mail, which shuts down over the ship like a cover. From this corner the sides extend up straight again for 8 feet. The beam of the armament thus widens the ship some7 feet, which increases her steadiness and buoyancy. The water lines are hollow both fore and aft. The mean angle of the bow is 14 degrees; the stern is about the same, thus having an extraordinarily fine run. The bow hollows in at the 14-feet deck about 1 foot in 50. The proportion of length to beam is about 8 to 1, or nearly that of the *Great Eastern*, but the latter vessel is straight for some 200 feet in the middle, while the Stevens steamer tapers all the way. The *deck* lines of the bow are also hollow, and neither bow nor stern are overloaded with wide decks or other top-hamper, a plan which shall have to be adopted generally before vessels can avoid excessive pitching and rolling, and be made strong within reasonable limits of weight.

THE ENGINES AND BOILERS.

The engine compartment, as already stated, begins near the middle of the ship, and runs back 52 feet. There are eight engines, four on each screw-shaft. The two screw-shafts, lying side by side, are 8 feet apart at the centre of the ship, where they start; they diverge as they run towards the stern, at which point they are 22 feet apart. They also point down a little, to get a better hold on the water, being a foot lower at the screw end than at the engine end. Their distance above the bottom of the ship is about 10 feet. Each shaft is composed of sections coupled together, and extending in all 184 feet, with a maximum diameter of 17 inches. The four cranks of each shaft stand at the four quarters of a circle; the cranks are forged in, and each cranked section is coupled to the next by a sleeve-coupling. The engine frames are, in general effect, eight arches running across the ship, from the bottom and from side to side, nearly up to the 21-feet deck. Each frame is a box or tubular girder of boiler-plate, and all are stayed to the bottom, sides, deck, and each other, so as to make a thoroughly solid but comparatively light structure. Upon the frames rest the hollow blocks of the shafts and of the beam centres, and between them are the cylinders and air-pumps. Each set or row of engines consists of four cylinders and two air-pumps situated above and below the shaft, next the respective sides of the ship, the two sets or rows facing each other and leaving two longitudinal passages in the centre of the vessel, one under the 21-feet deck, and one on the bottom, containing the keelson and its railway, as before referred to. A description of one will answer for all the engines. The cylinder stands perpendicularly between the shaft and the side of the ship, and is 45 inches diameter by 42 inches stroke of piston. Above it, and connected to the crank in the usual North River steamboat way, is a wrought-iron walking-beam, six feet long, standind athwart ship. The beam-centre (pin on which it vibrates) of one engine of each pair extends across the third frame, over the air-pump, and drives it by a lever and rod, there being one air-pump between each pair of engines, 40 inches in diameter by 21-inch stroke. Below the shaft, near the bottom of the vessel, and in front (towards the centre of the ship) of the air-pump, is a relief or delivery-pump of 14 inches diameter and 21 inches stroke. It is worked by an arm on the beam-centre, opposite to the air-pump arm. There are, in all, four of these pumps, and four air-pumps. Upon the cylender, towards the side of the ship, is a valve chest, containing a balanced slide valve, which is worked by a link-motion, (the common locomotive valve-gear,) thus forming a variable cut-off and a reverse gear of the simplest kind. The link is moved by a quadrant and pinion actuated by a little pair of steam-engines, conveniently arranged for rapid manœuvring. The condensers, four in number, are cast-iron boxes, standing back of and above the air pumps. A remarkable feature of the engines is, that all the principal journal-boxes, including the crank-pin ends of the connecting rods, are hollow, and furnished with induction and return pipes which keep a continual stream of cold water running through them, rendering it impossible for them to heat, without the necessity of putting any water on the bearings themselves. This is probably the most thorough work of the kind, in existence.

The steam pressure carried will be about 60 pounds, and the number of revolutions will be from 80 to 100. The power of 8,600 horse, (equal to the maximum power of the *Great Eastern*), is based on 80 revolutions per minute.

The boilers are ten in number, five on each side of a central passage or fire-room, ; they extend from the engine compartment, near the centre of the ship, 76 feet forward, to within about 120 feet of the bow, and upwards, some 17 feet from the bottom. The boilers are separated by the trusses before referred to, and are slightly different in size, on account of the taper of the ship, the general dimensions of each being about as follows: height, 14 feet; length, (fore and aft,) 11 feet; width, 14 feet. Each boiler has two furnaces in the lower part, the upper part being filled with 2½ inch return flues, 10 feet long. The total heating surface of all the boilers is about 26,000 square feet. All the flues thus empty the products of combustion into a central space above the fire-room or lower passage. This upper passage is formed into a tight flue, increasing in size as it runs back, and empties into the single chimney, 12 feet in diameter, which stands in front of the engines, nearly in the centre of the vessel. In front of the boilers are the blowing and pumping engines. The pumping engines stand like a A, the two cylinders, each having 24-inches stroke by 24 inches diameter, driving pumps below on the same piston rods. These pumps are arranged to take water either out of the sea, or out of the water compartments of the ship, or out of the hot well, and to deliver to the boiler, or to the sea. The blowing engine consists of two cylinders, of 40 inches diameter and 18 inch stroke, one on each side of the ship, in front of the pumping engines, and inclined upwards towards the blower shaft, which runs across the vessel. On this shaft are two fan blowers, 18 *feet* in diameter by 6 feet face each, with the before-mentioned continuous centre passage between them. They may be worked up to 500-horse power, and they are arranged to take air from *any part* of the ship, and blow it into the fire-room, whence it enters the fire. Blowing into an air-tight fire-room, instead of into the furnaces, is practiced on the Camden and Amboy Company's boats, and is a very safe and excellent method, as all sparks, smoke, &c., tend to enter the flue and chimney, rather than to blow *out of* the fire doors and about the ship.

PRINCIPLES AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE MACHINERY.

However greatly the *economy* of commercial steamers may be promoted by improvements in expansion through two cylinders, superheating, very high-pressure, surface-condensation, etc.—improvements which are equally necessary in all *cruising* Government vessels—we do not think that the general arrangement and principles of the power of this steamer could be improved in any important detail, without it is in the substitution of refrigerators for the ordinary condensers. In the latter particular, however, this vessel is quite equal to the best *average* of war and commercial vessels, the world over. In other particulars it is generally much superior, and we repeat that, on the whole, we do not see how it could be greatly improved. In the first place, the two screws have great advantages over one screw. It is impossible to drive a large vessel at very high speeds with one screw, because the practicable draft of water is too small to allow sufficient diameter and propelling surface of screw. That two screws work *well*, is a matter of practice, and is not disputed in this country. They also diminish, by half, the size of all parts of the machinery and bearings for a given power, thus reducing suction and spreading the weight over a larger portion of the ship. But the great feature of the two screws for a war ship, is their ability to turn the ship round *on her own centre*, just as if she were fastened by a pivot to the bottom of the sea, without obliging her to take a circuit of a mile, or so. It is thought that the vessel can be turned end for end in one minute, by moving one screw ahead, and backing the other. The advantages of this style of manœuvre cannot be over-estimated. That it can be done, is a matter of experiment. Some years since, Mr. E. A. STEVENS turned round a 225 foot boat called the *John Nelson*, having two screws and a maximum speed of only 8 miles, in 1 minute 30 seconds, and again in 1 minute 25 seconds.

The stroke of the engines is rather short, measured by the American standard, but the diameter of cylinders is not very great. While these cylinders have 45 inches diameter and 42 inches stroke, the *Great Eastern's* screw-engines have 84 inches diameter and only 48 inches stroke, while the *Warrior* has, we believe, 144 inches diameter of piston by 48 inches stroke—proportions which are perfectly outrageous. Again, the four cranks, standing at the four quarters of the circle, perfectly balance each other, and must prevent the side motion common to screw ships. The disposition of the engines is admirable. They fill the whole space, still leaving a plenty of room for clearance, attendance, adjustment, repairs and a tolerable long stroke. The relief of the ship from water is arranged to be performed by either the pumping engines, the air pumps, or the relief pumps below them, or by all combined. The ventilation of the ship is perfect. All the principal compartments and decks are air-tight, and either can be put in communication with the blower. The engine-room may thus be kept cool, and the hot or foul air from any part forced into the fires and up chimney.

THE ARMOR AND ARMAMENT.

The fact has been referred to, that inclined sides were proposed by the Messrs. STEVENS long before Capt. COLES, of the British Navy, the reputed father of the scheme, had patented his arrangement. But the Stevens plan omits the objectionable feature of Capt. COLES' plan—the revolving houses covering the guns, and thus adding to the height, weight and steepness of the sides. The centres of the guns are but 8 feet above water in STEVENS' ship, and the highest part of the armed portion or of any part of the ship, except the chimney, is but about 10 feet above the surface of the sea. Thus the angle of the mailed sides is very flat, being only 30°, while the top portion of the mailed parts is entirely flat. Fig. 3 shows a section of the vessel, with the shot-proof sides and deck, and of one of the shot-proof loading houses. The whole of the shot-proof parts shut down over the vessel like covers, and consist of two batteries, as shown in the elevation Fig. 1 and the plan Fig. 2, one beginning near the bow and extending to the chimney, and the other beginning aft the chimney, and extending to near the stern. Upon the flat tops of each of these batteries or covers, stand two loading houses and four guns—in all, four loading houses and eight guns. From the point below water, where the sides of the ship proper begin to run up vertically, the armor starts and runs up, inclining outwardly, to about the surface of the water, and leaving a ◁ shaped space between the armor and the sides of the ship proper, some three feet thick, which is filled with solid oak. From this corner the armor inclines inward at an angle of 30° from the horizon, joining the main deck at one level, the gun deck at a second level, and inclining at 45° from the gun deck to form the sides of the loading houses. The gun deck, the loading houses, and all the inclined parts of the armor, are 6½ inches thick. The main or 21-feet deck, before described, is seen in the plan Fig. 2, in the middle of the ship and at the ends, and is covered with iron thick enough to keep out shells. Solid shot would strike it at such a very acute angle as to glance off. The main deck does not extend under the gun decks or mailed parts; or rather, the mailed deck is a continuation of the main deck, at a higher level. Above the lower level of the main deck, as shown at *a*, is another deck, level with the gun deck, and extending the entire length and breadth of the ship. Three low cabins are thus inclosed on the main deck, one in the middle and two at the ends of the ship. Still above this wooden deck are light bulwarks, the upper sections of which turn down during action. All this last mentioned work above the main deck is not at all a part of the vessel proper or of the armor; it is, in fact, a temporary arrangement for times of peace, and is expected to be vacated and carried away bodily, in action, which will perhaps add to the convenience of fighting the ship.

The guns are arranged on deck as shown. The gun-carriages are very heavy, solid, hemispherical masses of iron, let into, and held in place by circular depressions in the plated deck. They are to be heavy enough to resist any known projectiles at the shortest range. Each carriage, or turn-table, has a shaft passing down to the 14-feet deck, where it is trained by the necessary number of *protected* men. After firing, it is turned with its muzzle towards the small port in the loading-house, where the charge is put in by the *protected* men inside. The only man not absolutely shielded from the enemy's shot, is the one who aims and fires the gun, and he is entirely shielded in front by the gun and its carriage. The recoil of the guns is absorbed by rubber, or other elastic substances placed behind the trunnions. Experiments show this plan to be feasible. The four midship guns are intended to be 10 or 12-inch rifled cannon. The four others will be the largest that can be produced—probably 15 to 18-inch guns. The vessel will be lighted by narrow slits in the top of the loading-houses and the gun-deck.

PRINCIPLES OF THE STEVENS BATTERY.

The leading principles of this grand work are as follows:

1. Protection of the entire ship proper, and its contents, by water. The vessel, while having a minimum draft of 16 feet, may be sunk in an action to 21 feet in any weatner when an enemy could be found to fight her, and in smooth water she can be sunk to the gun-deck, if necessary. Water is the cheapest and most thorough protection against projectiles that can be found in Nature, on account of its perfect non-elasticity. Air indeed retards a ball, but its elasticity enables it to squeeze together into a smaller space and so get out of the way *instantly*. But water, although perfectly mobile, when penetrated at comparatively moderate velocities, cannot get out of the way at anything like the speed of a cannon shot, because it cannot jam one particle into another, or squeeze together or occupy a smaller space, but each particle in all its fullness and rotundity must simply be removed and placed somewhere else—an operation requiring so much *time* as to take the dangerous velocity out of a projectile in a very short space. Now, the *Warrior*, *La Gloire* and mailed ships generally, are so protected up to the water-line, but they present a great mass of *ship* above the water-line which must either be protected by an immense and unwieldy weight of mail, or else be knocked to pieces. The Stevens *ship*, however, is entirely protected by water, and only the loading houses and a cover running up high enough to give the guns the proper elevation require to be cased, thus giving the maximum strength with the minimum weight.

2. The inclined armament. Were this, as proposed by Capt. COLES, and very severely criticised by the English newspapers, a comparatively high structure, vast enough to take in the guns, steep enough to be hit nearly at right angles when rolling, and forming a part of the ship itself, so as to spoil or impair it for the purposes of habitation, etc., it would be of questionable value. But it is a simple cover put over the top of the ship, and not a part of the side of the ship. Hence the objections urged against inclined sides in general do not hold in this case. Again, the inclination of this cover is so small that no rifled projectile can strike it *flat*, but must necessarily glance off. The mail has then simply to *change the direction* of the projectile, and not to *stop* it, which is another thing altogether, and very much more difficult. Besides, the submersion of the ship proper increases her steadiness, and prevents excessive rolling, so that the angle of the mail never becomes much steeper than 30 degrees.

3. Great speed. This is simply *choice of position*. We know of no other war ship which is likely to run above 13 or 15 knots, while this vessel must run at above 20, having the horse-power of the *Great Eastern*, with less than half her immersed mid-section, at her 21 feet, or fighting draft. It is quite unnecessary to enlarge on the advantages of choice of position.

4. Turning with great facility on her centre, by the action of her two screws. This, like the former advantage in manœuvering, cannot be too highly estimated.

5. Adaptation of draft to various circumstances, by means of rising and sinking, and consequent economy of fuel and increased coal capacity. In addition to the protection thus afforded in action, it is evident that the vessel can throw away what would be, in sailing, a useless load; for the water-protection is so much resistance to locomotion, because it increases the immersed section of the vessel. Steel plates, however, cannot be thrown away in passing from point to point. They must be carried until they are *shot* off, if the sides of the ship are to be shielded by them.

6. The perfect protection of all the men, except the eight who fire the guns, (these eight being very well shielded by the guns themselves,) within water sides and inclined steel or iron roofs. The port-holes of the *Warrior*, or any port-holes through which guns are to be aimed, are necessarily large enough to fire into, and will be very convenient places to put in small rifled shells at long range, and grape at close quarters. But in this case the 6½-inch inclined armor, equal at least to foot-thick perpendicular armor, must be absolutely torn open, to put in so much as a musket ball.

7. The lightness of the protection, due to having the guns heavy enough to protect themselves, rather than a coat of mail outside of them. To the observer of this structure, the only defect, upon immature consideration, appears to be the defencelessness of the guns themselves. Everything else is impregnable; but will not the enemy's hundred pound rifled projectiles at short range dismount or break the cannon on deck? Supposing, for a moment, that it is necessary to inclose them—how shall it be done? Ports of any kind will take in rather too much grape and rifled shell; but the worst feature of this system is, that both sides of the ship have to be armed, as the guns of one side can only fire on that side, thus doubling the necessary weight of metal. But suppose the casement to revolve with them—suppose each gun to be covered with a hemispherical shot-proof shield, large enough to hold it, and the men necessary to work it on Capt. COLE'S plan. Can this mass be readily turned round, and does not the thinnest and weakest part of the gun project out of its casement, so as to be just as much exposed as if it stood on the open deck? And does not this plan also involve the port-hole? Or suppose the trunnions of the gun to be a sort of ball-and-socket joint at the muzzle, so as to avoid a port, the breech being shifted to train and sight the piece. The range will be very small, and, we think any one who will attempt to work out the details of the machinery for placing the whole weight of the breech in the various necessary positions, for rapid aiming and firing, will abandon the job as impracticable. The present guns balance on their trunnions, and are easily moved, however heavy. If it is not feasible, then, to protect the gun within a battery, what can be simpler than to make the gun heavy enough to protect itself? Even if the former plan were feasible as to range, safety, &c., the latter plan involves the least weight of material, for the ordinary gun is already nearly strong enough to resist any projectile, and a small increase of weight would render it absolutely proof, while building a cover to inclose it would require perhaps, ten times the weight of material. Making the gun heavy enough to *protect itself*, utilizes the entire metal of the armament, not only as armament, but as armor. Guns are not often broken by cannon shot, and they can easily be made quite proof; but they are often dismounted from ordinary carriages. The hemispherical carriages described, however, are not liable to be knocked away by anything small enough to be sent out of the muzzle of a cannon. Besides, hammering eight immense guns often and hard enough to break them all, will require some hours good shooting, during which time it is fair to suppose that an invulnerable ship having choice of position, and throwing eighteen-inch balls at close quarters, would put any enemy extant—the 4½-inch vertical-plated ships of our neighbors, for instance, in a place where his powder would get too damp for rapid firing. The lightness of the protection of the Stevens vessel, is also due to the submersion, so as to make use of water instead of iron, as a shot-proof material during action.

8. By arranging the guns to fire in either direction, one-half the weight of the ordinary armament is saved, for cannon that fire through port-holes can fire but one side, and there must be an equal number on the opposite side, for *its* defence.

9. Guns thus arranged have far greater range—can sweep the whole horizon—while those fired through ports in the ship's side can sweep but a limited arc of the circle.

10. Two of the guns, it will be seen, are not in the centre of the ship, longitudinally, but nearer the sides, so that three guns at a time can fire directly forward or directly aft. Were they all in line, but one gun could fire parallel to the keel, in either direction. Thus this vessel can stand bow on, presenting her sharp end to the enemy, and then throw 18-inch globes and rifled bolts into her sides from three guns at a time. That she *can* stand bow on, if she likes, is easily believed, when we consider her great speed and power of turning on her own centre.

11. Lastly, this vessel, having only 8 guns, can throw double the weight of broadside that the *Warrior* can handle. *Large* shot are what tell on the weight, and on the enemy's sides.

In conclusion it will be observed that most of the best features of modern marine practice and naval defence were 20 years ago embodied in the designs of this vessel, viz.: high steam, the screw propeller, hollow and fine water-lines fore and aft, the iron hull, the box or tubular-bridge framing, the link-motion and steam reverse gear and inclined armor. The improvements designed at that early day, and not yet adopted in the best practice—still ahead of the times—are the two screws for rapid turning, the water-armor during action, and the ability to rise rapidly to the surface; the use of guns heavy enough to protect themselves, instead of loading the ship with armor to cover them; the ability to fire, so to speak, a *broadside* in every direction, and the system of ventilation described. And yet the Government is advised to throw away this work and to build mailed ships on modern principles! We would urge the public, for their own sake, to instruct themselves and their representatives in this matter before it is too late.

CANADA AND THE WAR.

Sympathy of Canadians with the Southern Rebellion—Its Cause and its Effect.

From our Own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

In the course of a long and intimate acquaintance with Canadian public sentiment, I never knew it so hostile to the United States as it is now. Not that the American people are regarded with feelings any less friendly than of old by their Provincial neighbors. Our countrymen and countrywomen, in as large numbers as usual, are enjoying their Summer travel in the Provinces, and they meet everywhere with kind treatment and a hospitable welcome. But the very persons who welcome them are at enmity with the Republic, its institutions and its Government, its policy, its Congress and its Press. There is scarcely a journal in the Canadas that does not exhibit this bias in a greater or less degree, and many, very many indeed, do not attempt to conceal their sympathy with our enemies. I do not think I exaggerate when I say that a majority of the people of Canada hope, with a bitter and ungenerous hope, that the South will succeed in its rebellion against that mild and beneficent Government which it betrayed and deserted when it could no longer misdirect and misuse. Practically, the fears or hopes, the likes or dislikes of Canadians fall as harmless as snow-flakes beyond the confines of their own settlements. It is not probable—not possible you will say—that Provincial opinion will raise a ripple on the sea of American politics, or will affect in any way a war waged in defence of the liberties of the Union. But the fact that the most abolition country in the world sympathizes with a people who have based their political fabric on the institution of Slavery, and who have only severed themselves from legitimate restraint in order that they may be able to carry Slavery into free territory, is sufficiently curious to merit investigation and notice.

I shall not presume to occupy your space with the arguments that Canadians give for their preferences. Such waifs of Southern logic as they pick up in Colonial prints are sufficient for their facile faith. Very few of them appreciate the vital points of the struggle. Very few of them see that LIBERTY is a second time staked on an American battle-ground, and now, as before, must stand or fall with the eagles of the Union. Very few of them are versed in the political history of the United States; very few of them have even read that Constitution upon which the legal merits of the present contest rest. Indeed the question with them is not one of reason but of prejudice; and it is because I think this prejudice so singular, and so opposite to other prejudices rampant in the Canadian mind, that I am tempted to send you an exposition of the anomaly. Perhaps we may find its solution in the axiom that extremes meet: certain it is that the Canadians, in their partiality for the South, talk as though they had sat at the feet of WENDELL PHILLIPS, and were drunk with his philosophy.

If I am right in supposing that sympathy for the South is the prevailing sentiment of three millions of people, I do not, I think, give it undue prominence. Look out over this broad dependency of the Crown of England, and mark its latent strength. It promises to become an empire scarcely inferior to that of the United States. Like our own territory, it stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and throughout its vast extent a vigorous climate develops to perfection a hardy and enduring race. The defensive capacities of the country are enormous. In this respect it possesses superior advantages to those that enabled Russia to resist successfully the most powerful assaults that were ever hurled against a single nation. Canada is now considered by high military authority as fully able to defend herself; but, in the emergency of war, she can command, besides her own resources, all the wealth of England—a gigantic Navy and a veteran Army. The people of Canada are extravagantly loyal to the Crown of Great Britain. None are more apparently loyal than the French *habitans* who rebelled in former times. If the choice were offered, some of the latter might prefer a French to an English dynasty; but late experience has proved that a badge of knighthood or a gracious word from the lips of royalty is sufficient to fix the affections of the most unsteady. The whole population manifestly prefer British Monarchy to American Democracy. Even the Irish of Canada differ widely, in their political predilections, from their brethren in the United States. The great mass of the people here have been always deeply attached to the rule of the mother country, and within the past few years that attachment has been intensified to a degree little understood beyond the precinct of the Province. If there are exceptions to this general assertion—if any Canadians prefer the Republicanism of the Union to the Monarchism of Great Britain, and would like to see the colonies annexed—they are so few in number that they are unrepresented by a single political chief, and unsustained by a single political journal. Let not Americans be deceived in this matter. The provincials have no love for our institutions, no faith in our doctrine of universal suffrage, no partiality whatever for our Democratic form of Government.

All this, however, only partly explains the strong prejudice that exists in Canada to-day against the Northern States—so strong, indeed, that a rebel success is hailed with unmistakable satisfaction. I do not believe that the feeling is so violent as to demand the entire discomfiture of the North; it simply hopes that the South may achieve its independence and secure a decisive separation. Of course this prejudice, like all prejudices, could not exist without a large fund of ignorance to feed upon. But its origin may, I think, be traced more directly to the extravagant loyalty of the population for the Crown of Great Britain than to any other cause. They want to see England a first-class Power on this continent, and they are immensely jealous of American expansion, and the spread of Democracy. It is astonishing, too, how many people in Canada have been influenced against the Republic by the abuse that reckless American journals have heaped upon the institutions of the mother country. There never was a dispute yet between America and Great Britain that the foolish boast of "annexing Canada" has not been freely used by a certain class of American prints, and the threat rankles very naturally in the Canadian mind. Provincial journalists do all that they can to foster a popular feeling against the United States. Extracts from the New-York *Herald*, its appeals to the vulgar instincts of the uneducated, and its efforts to provoke a quarrel with England, are given as legitimate public opinion in the United States. Scurrilous denunciation of what Englishmen love and respect is copied from obscure American papers and held up as the views of intelligent American citizens. This is not a matter of to-day. It has been going on for years. Americans committed their first mistake in regard to Canada when they sympathized with that wretched minority of French Canadians who made a palsied effort to rebel in 1837. Since then there have been divers subjects of dispute between the two nations, and the Canadians have not cared so much as to which was in the right as they did about the way in which the mother country was treated by her independent offspring. American sympathy with Russia in the Crimean war riled the Canadians very much, and the way in which the Empire was insulted by the dismissal of the British Ambassador from Washington riled them still more. Canadians complain that in her days of sore trial England has been bullied and brow-beaten by America. They complain that, during that great struggle in the Crimea, every British reverse was recorded with satisfaction, and every British defect of military organization was exaggerated and sneered at by the American Press. They complain that a fair meed of honor is not even yet allowed by America to British valor before Sebastopol. These are some of the excuses that I have heard given for the present unfriendly feeling for the Northern States. The Canadians are like envious and disappointed children. They are weak and thin-skinned; and the vulgarisms of spread-eagle patriots—which flourish as well on this side of the line as on ours—are enough to blind their eyes to the merits of a great contest which, if lost to the Union, will prove fatal to the interests of freedom over the whole of the American Continent. Since the commencement of the present war, the Canadians have been peculiarly irritated by American denunciation of England, because she assumed that the Southern States had limited belligerent rights—an assumption which, they say, it was England's bounden duty to admit, and which, for all practical purposes, the North itself will be forced to allow. In support of this view, the following paragraph, from a late editorial article in the NEW-YORK TIMES, has been extensively quoted throughout the Provinces.

"By taking and holding prisoners at all, we would seem to be recognizing the Southern States as belligerents. We do not thereby concede to them any civil rights, nor in the slightest degree commit ourselves to a recognition of their political existence. But we do concede that they are entitled to the benefit of those usages which obtain among all civilized nations in a state of war. We exchange prisoners with them, we treat their men taken in arms as prisoners of war, and not as rebels,—and we recognize the sacredness of flags of truce. We are by no means sure that we do not thus put ourselves in a position which will render it necessary to recognize their issue of letters-of-marque, so far at least, as to distinguish it from piracy."

Finally, the Canadians have been angered at the way in which American journals have spoken of the augmentation of the Provincial garrisons. They say, and with some show of reason, that such a measure is peremptorily called for by the existence of war in a neighboring country, and that any Power which failed to adopt it, under similar circumstances, would be neglecting its own most palpable interest.

This excited state of public sentiment in adjoining Provinces is not a matter to which we can be wholly indifferent. Not only now, while the people of the United States are in arms to suppress the most powerful rebellion ever devised for the destruction of a Government and the subversion of law and liberty, but at all times the friendship of a contiguous and rapidly developing Empire, like that of British America, must be recognized as an important object to be gained. It is important *per se*, and still more important from the direct influence it exercises in the formation of English opinion on American affairs. Hereafter it will matter little how the ungenerous prejudices of Canada against the Republic originated; but they are prejudices that can lead to no possible good. They cannot always be ignored as they are now, and the Canadians, as the weaker people, will have most cause to regret that they were ever nursed into active life. We, on our side, may frankly admit that a certain class of disreputable newspapers and politicians do, for selfish purposes, abuse everything English, and endeavor to revive old animosities and grievances. But the very fact that such senseless abuse of any nation or people is accepted as American public sentiment, justifies my assertion that that sentiment is quite misunderstood in Canada. Here, too, as well as with us, adventurers in search of place and power gain notoriety by pandering to the jealousies, and prejudices, and the passions of the vulgar. The Church of Rome, propped up by rich endowments, tells her Canadian disciples that in the United States their faith is scoffed at, and that thousands in that benighted land fall away daily from the faith. The French element is taught to look with horror upon an Anglo-Saxon Republic whose overflow in this direction would sweep away forever its rag of nationality. And lastly, an exuberance of British loyalty has been so fostered, forced and misdirected by unhealthy stimulants, that it is quite common to find the wildest of "Rule Britannia" theories revived, and to hear a really respectable Canadian gentleman reassert the faith of John Bull after the Waterloo victory—that "an Englishman was fully equal to any five frog-eating Frenchmen."

I do not find fault with the love of Canadians for the mother land, nor with their reverence for her great history. But I do say that the highest interest of the Provinces is to keep on friendly terms with the United States, and maintain with them the closest political and commercial relations. It is not to the super-excellence of British rule that Canada owes her remarkable prosperity, but to the enterprise, self-dependence, and industry of her people—those seeds of national progress that the overwhelming force of American example has contributed not a little to strengthen and develop.

W. C. C.

THE ARMY IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The Head-quarters at Clarksburgh—Rumors of Rebel Movements—The Object of the Campaign in Western Virginia—General Rosecrans, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CLARKSBURGH, Va., Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1861.

The Head-quarters of the Army of Occupation in Western Virginia continue at Clarksburgh, Brigadier-General ROSECRANS in command. No particularly significant movements attract attention, but there is a constant arrival and distribution of troops in directions which students of the war map regard as advances. The bases of operations—the Kanawha, Clarksburgh, and Grafton—are continued as during Gen. MCCLELLAN'S command. They command the whole of Western Virginia, and the columns thrown out from each are so arranged that they may converge at a common focus for concentrated operations. The Army, if not already sufficiently powerful to cope with any force the enemy may send into Western Virginia, may be made strong enough in a week, by reinforcements from Ohio—a State which seems to furnish inexhaustible supplies of fighting material.

We hear rumors of another irruption of rebels, commanded by LEE, ALBERT JOHNSTON, PRYOR, HENNINGSEN, the redoubtable ROGER A. PRYOR, &c.; but there is no definite information on that point. It is supposed they are coming, or may or will come *via* Mingo Pass and Huntersville, to Huttonville and Beverly, but neither the report of their approach, or the supposition that they may be advancing, produces any commotion in this well-ordered Department. I have no doubt the General is exactly informed upon this important subject, since, like Gen. MCCLELLAN, he is not satisfied with anything respecting the enemy or his own forces, and the field of operations, unless it is elaborate and minute. A knowledge of this fact, which seems to have been communicated to the Army almost by intuition, gives the troops as much confidence in Gen. ROSECRANS as they had in Gen. MCCLELLAN. Everything, therefore, moves quietly, so that those intimate with Head-quarters are as unable as those remote from it to guess correctly at the probabilities of an early advance.

Gen. COX, with a strong brigade, has command of the Lewisburgh route. All the roads leading in that direction from this point are strongly occupied, while the routes this side are thoroughly protected. Cheat Mountain Pass is considered impregnable to any but an overwhelming force of rebels, and Gen. REYNOLDS will be careful that the enemy shall not pass Huttonville. The only pass, therefore, by which the enemy can enter Western Virginia, unless by Napoleonic energy and skill they cleave a new route through the mountains, is that *via* Cumberland Gap, in extreme Southwestern Virginia. While this is accessible to travelers and trading expeditions, it would be found too costly for a rebel military irruption into a hostile territory incapable of supporting an advancing army. Other difficulties will readily suggest themselves to intelligent readers.

While invasion by the rebels is not altogether probable, it is promptly and thoroughly anticipated, and will be defeated if attempted. But I apprehend the chief object of our Army is to establish the Provisional Government of Western Virginia, and protect it until the Union men are able to protect themselves. This I know to be the main object now in view. It is much facilitated by the late vandal excursion of WISE, who laid waste the Kanawha region, and disgusted the sentimental Secessionists of that portion of the State. The active Secessionists of the State, of course, continue in Confederate sympathy and service, because the disease of rebellion has become chronic with them. No modification of their views seems possible, since political antipathies among the people have ripened into social hostility. The most familiar social relations, and even the ties of blood, have been sundered in every neighborhood. Union fathers reject rebel sons-in-law; Union ladies discard Secession suitors; belles cut their beaux; and chivalric Damons are ready to cut Pythian throats. But wherever the Union Army has marched, its kindness has dissipated hostile prejudice, and where rebellion had ripened into disease it has been crushed. But the moral force of the Army has produced better effects than arms. The people have discovered that chattel property has had fewer charms for our soldiers than their poultry, and that the predicted abuse of their women has displayed itself in gallant efforts to win grateful encomiums and gentle social intercourse. In short, the liars who maligned us have fled with WISE, or hid themselves in the caves and thickets of the mountains.

But, to escape from partial digression. There is no doubt that Gen. MCCLELLAN left an able successor in Western Virginia. Gen. ROSECRANS will prove himself equal to the responsibilities which have devolved upon him. He is industrious, enterprising, sagacious, and ambitious to achieve a soldier's distinction and serve his country. No man could display more energy, none devote themselves with more untiring zeal to duty. In promoting discipline and effectiveness in the army, he emulates MCCLELLAN, and he won a renown by adroitly turning the enemy's position at Rich Mountain, which manifested thorough knowledge of strategy, with great power of execution.

His lieutenants are Brig.-Gens. REYNOLDS and COX, and Capt. BENHAM, of the United States Engineering corps. The former is an educated soldier, who stands high in Army circles. Gen. Cox was appointed from civil life, but he possesses many qualities which fit him for command—prudence, caution, energy, industry and sagacity, with unusual intellectual power and profound learning. During the past two or three years he has applied himself assiduously to the study of military science, and not many West-Pointers, in high position, excel him in knowledge of the theories of tactics and strategy. If he does not prove a NAPOLEON, he will never exasperate the country by ignorant or foolish enterprises. His campaign on the Kanawha line has been successful, and the General compliments it as "very well done, indeed." I refer to Gen. Cox thus elaborately, because I know that which I represent to be true.

Of Capt. BENHAM, what needs be said? Capt. MORRIS, it is true, commanded the brigade to which he was attached, but it is conceded that the successful operations on that line were planned by Capt. BENHAM, and that the failure to capture GARNETT'S army in the first instance was attributed to MORRIS' excessive caution, contrary to the urgent remonstrances of Capt. BENHAM. There is an unwritten history of the operations on the Laurel Hill line, as there is of the battle of Buena Vista, and I presume military etiquette will for-

ever prevent the recording of all the facts, but if the whole truth ever should be published, it will appear that if BENHAM'S advice had been adopted, and if Gen. MCCLELLAN'S instructions had been promptly obeyed, GARNETT'S whole army would have been captured or destroyed before it reached Carrick's Ford.

Gen. ROSECRANS has also a better Army than that with which MCCLELLAN made his campaign, though not so numerous by several regiments. Among his Colonels I mention Cols. SCAMMON, AMMEAR, SMITH and FYFFE, all graduates of the West Point Military Academy, Col. MOOR, an educated European soldier, and Cols. R. L. MCCOOK and LORIN ANDREWS, neither of whom received a military education, but both of whom are soldiers of strongly marked characters and unusual intellectual ability. A division composed of the regiments commanded by these gentlemen, under a skillful General, would be equal to any volunteer corps that could be organized in the United States. So much for the "Army of Operation."

LETTER OF THE REBELLION.

CONGRESSMEN ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

TESTIMONIES OF HON. A. G. RIDDLE, OF OHIO.

An article in the Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* criticising the course which Hon. A. G. [illegible], of Ohio, was represented to have taken at the battle of Bull Run, has elicited a reply from the gentleman which appears in the Cleveland [illegible]. He says:

"Those who find in the fact that I was at the front at all, grave cause of censure, I can only refer to our party, before concluding to go, consulted Gen. SCOTT in person—a gentleman who, in the absence of these abler critics, may have been presumed to be able to deal with the matter—and our desire to be present at the battle met with not only his approval, but he provided us with the special passes for the purpose. A copy of which I venture to append:

"HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, July 20, 1861.

"Hon. A. G. RIDDLE, M. C., to our advance [illegible] and back. He will be treated with respect and [illegible] by the officers and soldiers in the service of the United States.

WINFIELD SCOTT, Commander.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

* * * We left the skirts of the battle-field between 4 and 5 o'clock, where we had been told by our officers that we were victors, which was confirmed by what we had seen and heard ourselves. Our entire Army, apparently unbroken, were in possession of the field, and we could see an immense cloud of dust rising on the Manassas road, said to be produced by the retreating foe.

With these assurances, and the intense elation and exultation they inspired, we returned towards Centreville, until we reached the temporary hospital,—a farm-house on the north side of the Warrenton pike, and near a large body of woods, where some part of the battle began, and near which was our carriage.

After our examination of the hospital and its inmates, we took our places in our carriage—a heavy coach—and started for home at about five, expecting to occupy six hours in our return, but in fact consumed nearly eight.

Our party, with the driver, consisted of five. Mr. BLAKE and myself were on the right hand side, he upon the back seat, when we started for Washington.

At this time, beside the few soldiers on guard about the hospital, there were perhaps from three to five hundred more in the road and grounds about the hospital. These soldiers had drifted out of their regiments from the field at various times, from Centreville and from everywhere where they had been stationed. Some of them had been in the battle, many had not; many were the mere idlers and hangers on, such as always attend a great army, attracted to this point for its supposed security and proximity to the battle. There was also a large number of teamsters belonging to the army, and at that time a continuous string of army wagons, extending from beyond the hospital to near Centreville, were standing in the road. A number of citizens, mostly from Washington, were also in the crowd, among whom we saw a number of the army officers, straggling and idling about like the rest. My own impressions are that the whole number may have been six or eight hundred, but I have little confidence in my estimate of the number. The most of our army in that vicinity, at that time on the field, were from a half mile to a mile beyond this point, stretched around from the right to the left.

When opposite the hospital, having started from beyond, we saw the squad of dragoons often spoken of, dash around a point of woods on the south side, and wheel and sweep directly down upon us, at a plunging gallop. A few soldiers, perhaps a dozen, saw them also, and ran up to the fence with their muskets to fire upon them. This advertised us that they were enemies. Immediately the dragoons drew up in something like a line, perhaps fifteen rods off, and fired into the crowd about us a volley from their carbines, receiving at the same time the fire of our intrepid boys, and thereupon they wheeled and dashed off as rapidly as possible. Whether any in the crowd about us were hurt I know not. I think, from their proximity and the confusion among them, and the deliberation of our soldiers, some of the enemy must have been killed. I have estimated their number as not exceeding forty. The English RUSSELL, who saw them, said there were about seventy. This whole thing occupied but a few moments. Immediately the cry was raised about us that the "Black Horse" were upon us, and it seems as if those words shot a mortal fear through the heart of every living thing who had not witnessed the actual transaction. Those who did could not have been frightened.

It is useless to attempt to describe what is indescribable; the fearful flight and fright that ensued. I did not then suppose, nor do I now, that as an inducing cause, it affected the soldiers on the field, or had the least to do with the retreat of the Army which commenced and passed over the same road soon after. It probably did infect the nearest soldiers in the woods; but I have always supposed that it was independent of the backward movement of the Army, and contributed nothing, save disgrace, to our defeat.

As the tide rolled eastward, toward Centreville, it seemed to gather force and intensity, involving everything in its course, except the cool, firm regiments of our reserve; appeared worst this side of Centreville, and swept on to Washington, where the first fugitives arrived about 9½ o'clock, bringing with them wild tales of the utter demolition and rout of the whole Army, which were taken up and sent over the wires, startling our distant people with the tidings of blood and ruin that first reached them.

To return to ourselves. The first effect of the flight was to leave us comparatively free in our homeward movements. We soon, however, became involved in the rush of the heavy wagons that came thundering after us, mixed and mingled with the fleeing soldiers from the road back of the hospital, and who had not been in the battle since the forenoon, to whom the infection communicated; and we became a single object in the sweeping tide that bore on us, without power to do otherwise than proceed with such care as we might.

We knew this panic to be utterly causeless. To us it looked cowardly to the last possible extreme. Burning with shame and indignation, we called to such as were near to stop. We tried to explain, called on them to pause, to retain their arms and turn back. We implored, beseeched, and denounced them for what to us appeared a dastardly, needless flight. Two or three times, during the drive to Centreville, our carriage was loaded down almost to a stand-still; and we ordered them off sometimes in very peremptory terms. We were then much overloaded. I have no doubt that our language, especially my own, and my conduct at times, could be easily reprehended and criticised by a cool, distant, malignant enemy, who could comprehend no distinction between frightened and cool men, and anxious only to convict me of indiscretion or worse. To pretend that any part of our conduct was the result of a fear of the enemy, between whom and us lay our entire Army, victorious as we supposed, is too absurd for a word of comment. That we fled is utterly false, and we were longer in getting back to Centreville than in going from it. Soon after the flight, and when within a quarter of a mile of the hospital, we took up a soldier evidently fresh from the field, who, for some reason, was going back. We carried him and his accoutrements, musket, &c., as I supposed, to Fairfax. We may have left him at Centreville. We treated him civilly.

At or near the bridge over the creek, a quarter or half a mile this side of the hospital, we took up a soldier lad, 14 or 15 years old, whom we willingly brought to Centreville, as far as he wished to [illegible]d us for his ride.

[illegible] after taking him up we were approached [illegible] gentleman, an employe in the the Interior [illegible]ment, a Mr. OWEN, who had lost his carriage, and who was known to me, whom we took up and brought on. I may be mistaken as to the [illegible] place of taking up this gentleman—think I am correct. At about the same time we were approached on the side occupied by Mr. BLAKE and myself, by a short, thick, red-faced man, in officer's uniform, wearing the badge of Lieutenant-Colonel or Major—who had lost or thrown away his sword—who made a plunge at once for our carriage, got upon the step, thrust one leg in, and was determined to get in. I had an impression he did get in, but am told I am mistaken. He was an undisguised, confessed coward, who had not been in any fight and never will be, and when we denounced him as a coward, he said something about "when the regulars run, volunteers are excused," &c. It would be idle to repeat the sharp, bitter things, showered lavishly on him. How far he rode in this way I know not—it may have been a half mile—to me his presence made it more. We finally, as I am since [illegible] correctly informed, shoved and pushed him off. My recollection was that we "tumbled [illegible]." The difference is slight. He merited the military penalty of death!

We afterwards took up an exhausted soldier, who had parted with his coat, blanket, knapsack, musket, &c. We took him in, learned he had been without food, opened to him our three well-stored baskets, whose contents had scarcely been touched, learned his name and residence, and although overloaded, carried him up near to Centreville, past one of the regiments, stopped, and he alighted and thanked us for our kindness. I cannot recall any others who entered our carriage, and I have correctly detailed our treatment of them.

We stopped at Centreville a few moments, and as we passed on were amazed to find ourselves again involved in a tide of fleeing teams and soldiers and citizens. Indeed, the evidences of rout and panic this side of Centreville were multiplied, and the flying throng nearly as great.

Why this stream was not cut off and damned up at Centreville, is one of the still unexplained mysteries of that strange day, but it was not. At that time we had at Centreville and below, towards Bull Run, near ten thousand fresh troops, who were supported with artillery, a single regiment of which could have put an end to this miserable flight.

At about a mile this side of the hospital, we passed, as I believe, the carriage of Mr. WADE and his party. Soon after they passed us, and we then directed our driver to follow their carriage the rest of the way, or keep near it, which he did as well as he could amid the throng.

At a mile or two this side of Centreville, as is well known, Mr. WADE and his party made a stand against the still running throng, and we immediately joined them with a result as has been stated elsewhere.

All the way, and everywhere on our way, we heard and contradicted the story of a general rout, and everywhere explained the transaction as we understood it.

I was kept up after my arrival till about four, and then arose at an early hour. Information in the morning was received that the disaster was more extensive than what we had supposed, and that the stampede we had witnessed extended to the Army and contributed to the disaster. I still think this not correct. * * * *

Never on this earth did the proud old American valor burn fiercer or swell higher than on that day and field. And what a reproach to the heroes who left the impress of bravery and courage in thunder scars on that red valley, is the denunciation of me for rudely speaking of the causeless flight of the poor wretches who abandoned it—for sketching their rout with a too free hand and bold colors, in a letter to my wife.

Remember that a portion of our dead still fester unburied on that wild plain, while I am execrated for the harsh manner in which I speak of those who so unseasonably abandoned them.

May I remind you also that Messrs. WASHBURNE and KELLOGG, of Illinois, two more of the "cowardly Congressmen," at a point nearer to Centreville than we were, with each a musket in hand, plunged into this rabble rout, and with bayonet point, endeavored to stem and turn it back, denouncing the fugitives as cowards and paltroons! And that at another point still nearer Centreville, Senator LANE and Representative SHANKS, of Indiana, made frantic efforts for the same purpose; and I might give much of the language applied by these gentlemen to the fugitives, and more opprobious than any of mine. I might also quote to you from the innumerable newspaper writers, who in their descriptions of this flight, have portrayed the fugitives in language deeper and stronger, than any used by me, even in that private letter.

THE OPINION OF SENATOR LANE.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Aug. 9.

Hon. HENRY S. LANE passed through this city yesterday, on his road from Washington to Crawfordville, in good health and full of hope for our Government in its great struggle. He says that the changes instituted by Gen. MCCLELLAN have had a striking effect on the quiet of the Capital, as well as on the discipline of the troops, that no drunkenness is now seen on the streets, and no loafing officers at the hotels—that everybody, from drumer to Brigadier-General, has to be at his post, unless a "pass" shows that he is in the city on business. He also says that the force of three-years' men in Washington and the vicinity is a little larger than the force we had there previous to the advance into Virginia, and that our line of pickets extends along the whole length of the Potomac above Washington, and is so complete that it is impossible for the enemy to make any attempt to cross that river, or move on Washington, without ample notice. So perfect are the precautions against an attempt on the Capital, that nothing of the kind is now feared.

Of the battle at Bull Run, which he saw, he says that nothing but the lack of Generalship prevented its being as complete a victory as it was a defeat. Three brigades, TYLER'S, SCHENCK'S and MILES', were left almost entirely out of the fight, the first two having done a little fighting early in the morning, but all the rest of the day holding their position "as a reserve," without doing anything else, and the last never getting into the battle at all. With this force added to those who drove the enemy nearly two miles in spite of their masked batteries and elaborate intrenchments, Col. LANE thinks the battle would have been won surely and gloriously. Of the panic, he says that it has been enormously exaggerated. As we have already noticed, he took an active part in arresting the stream of fugitives between Centreville and the battle-field, saw the whole affair, and can therefore speak advisedly. He says that, excepting about three or four regiments, the great body of the Army came off in about as good order as armies ever come off a battle field. A few regiments got scared, became broken up, threw away their arms, and ran like cowards; but much the largest portion did nothing of the sort. The story of the alarm among the civilians, too, he says, is greatly exaggerated. There were but *four* civilians under fire, so far as he knows, during the whole day—R. N. HUDSON and J. P. C. SHANKS, of this State, who were with the New-York Sixty-ninth in its terrible conflicts, and fought like Trojans, and two New-York reporters. The other civilians were far enough out of the way, and so were all of the teamsters but about twenty-five, who got dangerously close to the Bull Run Bridge. Unquestionably, if the first reports of the battle that got abroad had been true, we should be at a loss to-day to decide whether we had not gained a creditable victory. The battle was fought on the old homestead of Col. LANE'S ancestors, and the ground is familiar to him. The centre hospital was the former mansion of his uncle, WM. CARR LANE, and the hardest fighting was done on the farm attached to it.

THE BEGINNING OF THE REBELLION.

LETTER FROM POSTMASTER-GENERAL HOLT.

The following letter, called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives, and transmitted to the House on the 5th ult., by Hon. THOS. A. SCOTT, Acting Secretary of War, although it refers wholly to the past, is still interesting:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 18, 1861.

SIR: On the 11th February, the House of Representatives adopted a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate the "reason that had induced him to assemble so large a number of troops in this city, and why they are kept here; and whether he had any information of a conspiracy upon the part of any portion of the citizens of this country to seize upon the Capital and prevent the inauguration of the President elect."

The resolution having been submitted to this Department for consideration and report, I have the honor to state, that the body of troops temporarily transferred to this city is not large, as is appointed corps, and [illegible] preservation of the public peace. The reasons which led to their being assembled here will now be briefly stated.

I shall make no comment upon the origin of the revolution which, for the last three months, has been in progress in several of the Southern States, nor shall I enumerate the causes which have hastened its advancement or exasperated its temper. The scope of the question submitted by the House will be sufficiently met by dealing with the facts as they exist, irrespective of the cause from which they have proceeded. That revolution has been distinguished by a boldness and completeness of success rarely equaled in the history of civil commotions. Its overthrow of the National authority has not only been sudden and wide-spread, but has been marked by excesses which have alarmed all, and been sources of profound humiliation to a large portion of the American people. Its history is a history of surprises and treacheries and ruthless spoliations. The forts of the United States have been captured and garrisoned, and hostile flags unfurled upon their ramparts. Its arsenals have been seized, and the vast amount of public arms they contained appropriated to the use of the captors; while more than half a million of dollars, found in the mint at New-Orleans, has been unscrupulously applied to replenish the coffers of Louisiana.

Officers in command of revenue cutters of the United States have been prevailed on to violate their trusts and surrender the property in their charge; and instead of being branded for their crimes, they, and the vessels they betrayed, have been cordially received into the service of the seceded States. These movements were attended by yet more discouraging indications of immorality. It was generally believed that this revolution was guided and urged on by men occupying the highest positions in the public service, and who, with the responsibilities of an oath to support the Constitution still resting upon their consciences, did not hesitate secretly to plan, and openly to labor, for the dismemberment of the Republic whose honors they enjoyed, and upon whose treasury they were living. As examples of evil are always more potent than those of good, this spectacle of demoralization on the part of States and statesmen could not fail to produce the most deplorable consequences. The discontented and the disloyal everywhere took courage.

In other States, adjacent to and supposed to sympathize in sense of political wrong with those referred to, revolutionary schemes were set on foot, and forts and arms of the United States seized. The unchecked prevalence of the revolution, and the intoxication which its triumph inspired, naturally suggested wilder and yet more desperate enterprises than the conquest of ungarrisoned forts or the plunder of an unguarded mint. At what time the armed occupation of Washington City became a part of the revolutionary programme, is not certainly known. More than six weeks ago, the impression had already extensively obtained that a conspiracy for the accomplishment of this guilty purpose was in process of formation, if not fully matured. The earnest endeavors made by men known to be devoted to the revolution, to hurry Virginia and Maryland out of the Union, were regarded as preparatory steps for the subjugation of Washington.

This plan was in entire harmony with the aim and spirit of those seeking the subversion of the Government, since no more fatal blow at its existence could be struck, than the permanent and hostile possession of the seat of its power. It was in harmony, too, with the avowed designs of the revolutionists, which looked to the formation of a Confederacy of all the Slave States, and necessarily to the conquest of the Capital within their limits. It seemed not very indistinctly prefigured in a proclamation made upon the floor of the Senate, without qualification, if not exultingly, that the Union was already dissolved—a proclamation which, however intended, was certainly calculated to invite, on the part of men of desperate fortunes or of revolutionary States, a raid upon the Capital. In view of the violence and turbulent disorders already exhibited in the South, the public mind could not reject such a scheme as at all improbable. That a belief in its existence was entertained by multitudes, there can be no doubt, and this belief I fully shared.

My conviction rested not only on the facts already alluded to, but upon information, some of which was of a most conclusive character, that reached the Government from many parts of the country, not merely expressing the prevalence of the opinion that such an organization had been formed, but also often furnishing the plausible grounds on which the opinion was based. Superadded to these proofs, were the oft-repeated declarations of men in high political positions here, and who were known to have intimate affiliations with the revolution, if indeed they did not hold its reins in their hands—to the effect that Mr. LINCOLN would not, or should not, be inaugurated at Washington. Such declarations from such men could not be treated as empty bluster. They were the solemn utterances of those who well understood the import of their words, and who, in the exultation of the temporary victories gained over their country's flag in the South, felt assured that events would soon give them the power to verify their predictions. Simultaneously with these prophetic warnings, a Southern journal of large circulation and influence, and which is published near the City of Washington, advocated its seizure as a possible political necessity.

The nature and power of the testimony thus accumulated may be best estimated by the effect produced upon the popular mind. Apprehensions for the safety of the capital were communicated from points near and remote, by men unquestionably reliable and loyal. The resident population became disquieted, and the repose of many families in the city was known to be disturbed by painful anxieties. Members of Congress, too—men of calm and comprehensive views, and of undoubted fidelity to their country—frankly expressed their solicitude to the President and to this Department, and formally insisted that the defences of the capital should be strengthened. With such warnings, it could not be forgotten that, had the late Secretary of War heeded the anonymous letters which he received, the tragedy at Harper's Ferry would have been avoided; nor could I fail to remember that, had the early admonitions which reached here in regard to the designs of lawless men upon the forts of Charleston harbor been acted on by sending forward adequate reinforcements before the revolution began, the disastrous political complications that ensued might not have occurred.

Impressed by the circumstances and considerations, I earnestly besought you to allow the concentration, at this city, of a sufficient military force to preserve the public peace from all the dangers that seemed to threaten it. An open manifestation, on the part of the Administration, of a determination, as well as of the ability, to maintain the laws, would, I was convinced, prove the surest, as also the most pacific, means of baffling and dissolving any conspiracy that might have been organized. It was believed, too, that the highest and most solemn responsibility resting upon a President withdrawing from the Government was to secure to his successor a peaceful inauguration. So deeply, in my judgment, did this duty concern the whole country and the fair fame of our institutions, that, to guarantee its faithful discharge, I was persuaded no preparation could be too determined or too complete. The presence of the troops alluded to in the resolution is the result of the conclusion arrived at by yourself and Cabinet, on the proposition submitted to you by this Department. Already this display of life and loyalty on the part of your Administration has produced the happiest effects.

Public confidence has been restored, and the feverish apprehension which it was so mortifying to contemplate, has been banished. Whatever may have been the machinations of deluded, lawless men, the execution of their purpose has been suspended, if not altogether abandoned, in view of preparations which announce more impressively than words that this Administration is alike able and resolved to transfer in peace, to the President elect, the authority that under the Constitution belongs to him. To those, if such there be, who desire the destruction of the Republic, the presence of these troops is necessarily offensive; but those who sincerely love our institutions cannot fail to rejoice that, by this timely precaution, they have possibly escaped the deep dishonor which they must have suffered, had the capital, like the forts and arsenals of the South, fallen into the hands of the revolutionists, who have found this great Government weak only because, in the exhaustless beneficence of its spirit, it has refused to strike, even in its own defence, lest it should wound the aggressor.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. HOLT, Sec. of War.

The President.

THE ARMY HOSPITALS AT WASHINGTON.

From the Washington Star, Aug. 11.

If one believed the statements in regard to the hospitals here published in some of the Northern papers, he would be forced to come to the same [illegible] Sir JOHN PRINGLE, a British worthy [illegible] towards the close of the eighteenth century, and who, speaking of the campaigns of that era, expressed the opinion that "hospitals were among the chief causes of mortality in armies." All who know anything of the matter, however, are aware that those institutions among us are situated in the most airy and healthful localities; are fitted up with every arrangement conducive to the comfort of the sick and wounded, and are conducted in accordance with the teachings of science and dictates of humanity. Statistics, whenever they are published, will bear us out in these assertions. Take for instance the hospitals at Georgetown. In one of these (the Union) out of 642 sick and wounded men admitted since May 25, when the hospital was opened, only 13 have died. In the other (at Miss ENGLISH'S Seminary) out of 250 patients admitted since July 23, when the hospital was opened, only 2 have died.

There are now two Army hospitals in Georgetown, and three in Washington, besides the one recently opened on E-street, and the hospital for contagious diseases on Capitol Hill. Of the three mentioned, one is at the old infirmary building (near the City Hall) and is in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, and usually contains about 200 patients; another is on C-street, and is devoted to sick and wounded regulars; the third is at Columbia College building, and with the hospital tents pitched in the vicinity will accommodate comfortably nearly 500 soldiers. Half that number are now there. Of the Georgetown hospitals we are able to speak more particularly, having visited them one afternoon this week. Of these the largest is in the Union Hotel building on Bridge-street, opened on the 28th day of May. It has beds to accommodate 230 patients, and in spite of statements to the contrary, has never had more than 225 within its walls. The rooms are spacious, and the full number of patients might be comfortably accommodated, as the ceilings are high, the windows numerous and large, and the arrangements for ventilation quite as good as in the buildings of the same class everywhere. The patients appear to be cheerful and contented, and speak in the highest terms of the kindness of their attendants, and gratefully acknowledge many favors from the citizens of Georgetown.

We made the tour of the establishment yesterday, and if disposed to be ever so fastidious and hypercritical could have found no fault with the attendants for lack of order or cleanliness. At the time of our visit there were 183 patients in the house, and of these about 60 were wounded. The last death was that of JAS. GARBETT, of the Thirteenth New-York Regiment, who died a day or two since, of pneumonia.

We talked with many of the wounded—there was private BUGBY, poor fellow, of one of the Connecticut regiments, who had his shoulder shattered at Vienna by a Minié bullet, and has lain in the hospital ever since, seven long weeks, and borne his sufferings with the greatest patience and fortitude. Forty pieces of the bone have been extracted, and he is now, it is hoped, on the road to recovery. He is laying on a "water bed," (guttaa perch filled with water,) the only one in the house. One member of the New-York Second Regiment we saw, JAMES MASON, had his right hand dreadfully mangled by a fragment of shell at Bull Run. Capt. SMITH and Lieut. SINCLAIR, of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, take the matter quite easily, have a label over their quarters inscribed "SINCLAIR & SMITH, Hotel de Manassas." Lieut. SINCLAIR had two bullets put through his leg, near the Stone Bridge, but is doing well. Dr. GANSELER is in chage.

We are under many obligations to the ladies of the Institute, and to Mr. A. J. CHAMBERLAIN, Ward Master, for their kindness in pointing out many things of interest about the establishment.

We also visited the hospital at Miss ENGLISH'S Academy, located a few hundred yards north of the "Union," on elevated ground, in one of the most healthy, quiet and pleasant neighborhoods in Georgetown. It was opened July 24, and contained, at the time of our visit, 148 patients, of whom one-third, probably, were soldiers wounded in the late battle. It has beds for and can conveniently accommodate 180 patients. Dr. JOSEPH R. SMITH is in charge, and we were shown through the wards by his accommodating Assistant, Dr. W. H. FORWOOD. Cleanliness and good order prevailed, and the patients all appeared to be well cared for. The rooms are high and airy, and the corridors and windows and doors are so arranged as to afford thorough ventilation. No more suitable building could be found. The range for cooking is of the most approved construction, and has an arrangement for heating water, which can be forced through pipes to the bedrooms, of which there is one in each story. Thus hot or cold water can be used at will for bathing. On the east side of the building there are long porches with doors opening on them from each story, convalescent patients can sit and read the news, or smoke their pipes, as we saw some doing, in the cool of the evening. The yard in the rear is cool and shady, and very pleasant for fever patients—of which there are many here—to look out upon.

We are glad to chronicle these efforts at humanizing the war. Every one may do something for the comfort of the sick and wounded, and no exertions should be spared to relieve their sufferings.

REFUGEES FROM THE SOUTH.

One Dr. BLAISDELL, for many years a resident of Georgia, owner of a plantation and negroes and other property, all of which has been confiscated, was driven from Macon not long since, on twenty-four hours' notice, simply because of Northern birth, and therefore suspected of having a lingering sympathy for that section, and is now in Cincinnati, as we learn from the *Gazette*. He has been at Richmond and Manassas. He says JEFF. DAVIS did not command in person at the battle of Stone Bridge, and that the story of undermining the ground at Manassas is pure fiction. The rebels have too many disaffected in their ranks, to place such a fine opportunity in their way of perpetrating such a grand blow up.

When the Doctor was coming through Atlanta, Ga., last Sunday, 5,000 volunteers were leaving for Western Virginia. They were unarmed, but DAVIS had telegraphed he would furnish them on their arrival in Virginia. Dr. B. says there is a great scarcity of arms in the South.

The whole number of troops in Virginia the Doctor estimates at 175,000, many of whom are insubordinate. The third Georgia Regiment at Gosport Navy-yard actually rebelled a short time ago because of poor rations.

The people in Virginia were despondent before the Bull Run affair, and many of the better classes still hope for a restoration of the Union. Further South there is much discouragement at the workings of the new Government of DAVIS & Co. The people are especially dissatisfied at being cut off from voting for any of their officers. The heavy taxes, in some cases, *six times* those of last year, was producing much discontent. Fire-eating speakers are running through the South endeavoring to keep up the feeling against the North at fever heat, in order to divert the people's attention from the ruin staring them in the face at home.

The crops are very poor, statements of Southern papers to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. BLAISDELL adds that it was a mistake to suppose that the negroes did not comprehend the present crisis. They were maturing their plans, and a negro insurrection was regarded as ultimately inevitable. The people themselves expected it, and their only hope seemed to be that they could keep it back until the North would be compelled to give up the war.

From the Bangor (Me.) Whig, Aug. 10.

Two young ladies, of this city, have recently returned from Georgia, where they have been engaged in teaching. On arriving at Louisville, Ky., they found themselves without money or means to pay their bills, except a Georgia draft on New-York for $150, which could not be cashed in Louisville, because, as a precaution against its loss, it had been made payable to a person in New-York. Under these circumstances the landlord of the Gal' House (Mr. SILAS F. MILLER) very generously advanced the young ladies $75, without security, upon the mere promise to deposit the amount to his credit in New-York. He also attended assiduously to all their wants, and manifested the utmost kindness to them.

The young ladies left Macon, Ga., two days after the battle of Manassas, the news of which had just reached that point. The representation there was that 80,000 National troops were present against 40,000 Confederates, and that 9,000 of the Nationalists were killed, and 1,000 only of the Confederates. At the same time it was admitted that of the Georgia regiments alone two were almost destroyed, as well as one or two of the South Carolina regiments. A company from Macon, composed of young men of the first families, belonged to the Seventh Georgia Regiment (the same that was so terribly cut up by the Maine Second;) and of 85 privates in that company, it was stated that all but 20 were killed. The bells were tolled, and there was universal mourning.

There is great destitution at the South of many of the articles of subsistence and clothing—butter 50 cents per pound—coffee, spices and many articles of groceries hardly to be had at any price—cotton and other cloths selling at two or three times the usual prices. Corn is very scarce and high, but the new crops were good and would soon be ready for harvest. Southern corn, however, it is stated, will not keep for any length of time, as our Northern corn, and a few months will again reduce them to straits for food. They are now encouraged by the leaders with the idea that the blockade will certainly be broken up this Fall. JEFF. DAVIS has promised that it will be removed before Christmas. Meantime, Northern sentiment is misrepresented and perverted by artful extracts from a few Northern papers, and they are thus led to believe that the North will yet yield to the Southern demands.

THE REBELS AGAIN SEEKING FOR PEACE.

From the Memphis Appeal.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug., 1861.

We have a rumor on the street to-day, which everybody is discussing, that *President Davis has himself made propositions for peace to the reigning despotism at Washington.* It came to your correspondent from a source entitled to great respect, but he does not state it as anything more than a general report, furnishing the present topic of conversation. The President, so goes the rumor, approaches the National Executive with the undeniable statement that his great Army was rather badly whipped the other day at Manassas; that the Washington Cabinet must be convinced thereby that the idea of subjugating the Southern people is absurd; and that humanity shudders at the effusion of blood, the immense amount of woe and suffering, that must ensue from a further prosecution of this needless war—needless, because the final acknowledgment of the Confederate Government is a "foregone conclusion;" therefore, he goes on to say, the interests of mankind demand that an end should be put to the strife, and *as the hour of victory is the hour of magnanimity, he offers the olive branch.* I need not, surely, tell you that the prevailing sentiment is overwhelmingly against this supposed offer, and that everybody prefers that BEAUREGARD should be the great pacificator of the time, through the persuasion—which the North itself employed to induce us to come back into the Union—of bullets and steel. It is maintained, however, that the President has put forth this proposition with very little hope that it will be accepted, designing, in the event of its rejection by the infatuated Administration of LINCOLN, to make the attack on Washington without delay and with all possible determination and vigor.

THE PIRATES OF THE PETREL.

From the Philadelphia Press, Aug. 12.

We understand that some of the crew of the *Petrel* have given a graphic statement of the condition of affairs in the South, and particularly in Charleston. The news of the battle at Manassas had been received at that place before their departure, and the losses of the insurgent army had been so heavy, and the desire for a "mortality list" expressed at the time of the capture of Fort Sumter, had been so fully gratified by the fearful havoc among the South Carolina regiments, that there was no disposition to rejoice over the result, and the prevailing feeling was one of deep sadness.

The pirates say, too, that the condition of affairs there is very depressing, both in a business and military point of view. Nearly all kinds of trade and employment being suspended, and the planters being unable to dispose of their crops, great want and misery prevail, and the mass of the white population are extremely destitute. In their military operations, too, they are much embarrassed by the want of a sufficient number of men and of munitions of war. Powder, guns and cannon are becoming very scarce, and their facilities for manufacturing new supplies are necessarily very limited.

One of the most intelligent men rescued from the *Petrel* says that it is acknowledged now that they will soon be compelled to entirely abandon their privateering scheme. They have but very few vessels they can fit out, and all their attempts to do so are very much crippled by the want of proper machinery; and even when they get to sea and are successful they can expect to reap but little profit, because all foreign ports are closed against them, and when they attempt to send their prizes home there is strong probability that they will be captured by the cruisers of our Government. He says the crew of the *Jeff. Davis* intended, after capturing a few more prizes, and sending them home as best they could, to run their ship ashore somewhere on the shore of British America, and endeavor to reach the South overland. He thinks the *Sumter* returned to Berwick Bay, near New-Orleans, with the arms from the *Bomberg*, and it is doubtful whether she will again venture upon the ocean.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.

The Louisville *Courier* has received returns, in whole and in part, from eighteen counties in East Tennessee, twenty in Middle Tennessee, and eleven in West Tennessee, and seven military camps, which foot up as follows:

	Constitution.	Against.	Harris.	Polk.
East Tennessee	10,199	15,320	10,667	17,098
Middle Tennessee	22,748	599	26,499	4,601
West Tennessee	8,125	456	9,446	2,066
Military Camps	2,227	2	113	—
Total	43,199	16,377	46,671	23,765
	16,377		23,765	
Majorities	26,822		22,907	

RESIGNATIONS.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says: "Capt. ROBERT R. GARLAND, U. S. Infantry, and Capt. ADDISON GARLAND, U. S. Marines, both of Amherst County, Va., have resigned their positions to serve their native State in the present war. Lieut. WESTWOOD MCCREERY, of this city, who resigned his post in the United States Army, has reached here from Fort Pickens a few days ago, and has already taken service in the Confederate Army."

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*Eli Robbins, et al.* vs. *Asa Watson.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

The Citizens' Bank vs. *Henry Camp.*—Motion granted.

John J. Douglas, et al. vs. *Edgard D. Delmater.*—Judgment of foreclosure, and sale granted.

Mary D. Baillere vs. *William A. Baillere, et al.*—Motion denied, without prejudice to a right to a renewal of the motion to vacate the attachment on such papers as defendant may be advised, on payment of $10 costs.

Peter H. Moss vs. *Alfred A. Burnham.*—Reference ordered to N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 12, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 60 bbls. Ashes, 9,936 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. and 285 bags Corn Meal, 3,551 bushels Wheat, 48,073 bushels Corn, 25,553 bushels Oats, 1,151 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,057 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 70 bbls., at $5 23 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive, to-day, but prices have been well supported; sales 50 bags Laguayra on private terms; and 60 bags Rio at 13¾c.@14c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair request, at buoyant prices; sales 2,800 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	15	15	15½	15¼
Middling, ℔ lb	18	18	18½	18¼
Middling Fair, ℔ lb	18¾	18½	18¾	19

FLOUR AND MEAL—The supply of shipping brands of State and Western Flour is limited, and as the demand is fair in part for lots to arrive prices favor sellers,—having advanced, today, 5c.@10c. ℔ barrel. A more active inquiry prevails for other descriptions at full rates. The reported transactions reach 20,600 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 30@$4 40; poor to choice Extra State at $4 50@$4 65, mainly at $4 50@$4 60, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 25@$4 35; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 50@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 55@$5 60; inferior extra Ohio at $4 90@$4 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $5@$5 10 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 30@$4 40	
Extra State	4 50@ 4 65	
Superfine Western	4 25@ 4 35	
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 50@ 5 50	
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 55@ 5 60	
Inferior extra Ohio	4 90@ 4 95	
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	5 00@ 5 10	
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 15@ 6 25	
Fancy Genesee	4 70@ 4 85	
Extra Genesee	4 90@ 6 80	
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 80@ 6 80	

Southern Flour is in demand, and is steady. Sales 1,300 bbls., at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$6 0 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is inquired for, including superfine, at $4 30@$4 35, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 50@$7 50, ℔ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $2 25@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $2 25 for very common Western, $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 15@$3 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is very scarce and being held above the views of buyers, the current movements are restricted. Sales, 68,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including white Canada, on private terms; Canada Club at $1 02; white Western at $1 23@$1 23; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 22; red Western, at $1 19@$1 21; amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 11@$1 12, Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 95c.@$1 10; Racine Spring at $1 04@$1 05; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 88c.@$1 02; new Amber Kentucky $1 20 ℔ bush. Corn is less abundant and in good request, at firmer rates; sales 78,000 bushels, at 43c.@44c., for poor to prime mixed for unsound to good Western Yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye is inquired for at 60c.@62c. for Northern, 52c. for Canada, and 48c.@50c. for Western, ℔ bushel. Sales 2,600 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are in demand, including Canadian at 26c.@28c.; Western at 31c.@32½c., and State at 32c.@33c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is inactive, at 50c.@65c. for poor to prime old, and 40c.@

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

To Subscribers.

Every page of the morning edition of the New-York TIMES is *stereotyped*, and worked in duplicate. We have resorted to this expedient as the only means of delivering our very large and constantly increasing edition to our subscribers at a reasonably early hour in the morning. We trust that any defects in the typography and general appearance of the paper will be pardoned until they can be remedied,—which shall be at the earliest possible moment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The late American Minister in Paris, Hon. C. J. FAULKNER, of Virginia, was yesterday arrested in Washington by a detachment of the Provost Guard, under orders from the military authorities, and is not at present allowed to hold communication with his friends. He expected to close up his business with the State Department, in connection with his late Mission, last evening, and would doubtless have left immediately for Virginia. The specific charges upon which the arrest was made are not yet made public, but they will doubtless be promulgated on his examination, which is to take place soon. It will be recollected that Mr. FAULKNER's name has been mentioned in connection with a commission as Brigadier-General in the Rebel Army, and this fact may have had something to do with his arrest. He remarked, however, on being arrested, that he was not aware of having done anything to justify such a proceeding.

A skirmish took place on Thursday at Lorettsville, between a detachment of the New-York Nineteenth, attached to Gen. BANKS' command, and a company of rebel cavalry, in which the latter were completely routed, with the loss of a lieutenant killed and several men wounded.

The latest news received direct from the Kanawha Valley left Gen. COX and his command at Gauley Bridge, in pursuit of WISE and his retreating forces. We have now a roundabout report that WISE has been intercepted in his flight by Col. TYLER, at the head of four regiments, and compelled to surrender himself and his whole army, after a sanguinary contest, in which five hundred of our troops and fifteen hundred rebels were either killed or wounded. It is well to say that this information needs confirmation, although the Cincinnati *Press*, from which we derive it, is inclined to give it credence.

LA MOUNTAIN, the æronaut, has made some very important discoveries in his recent ascensions from Fortress Monroe. He made two flights on Saturday last, and attained an altitude of three thousand feet. The encampment of the rebel forces was discovered to be about three miles beyond Newmarket Bridge, and there were no traces of them near Hampton. Another considerable force is encamped some eight miles above Newport's News. The number of rebels encamped at Sewell's Point does not probably exceed one thousand.

A Massachusetts man who has just arrived in Washington from Richmond, having resided there for the last ten years, furnishes one of our correspondents with a variety of interesting information relative to the condition of affairs there, and also in Tennessee, through which State he passed on his way to Washington. The story that Richmond is strongly fortified, and that the approaches to it are all mined, he pronounces to be entirely untrue. There are no fortifications whatever there, and should the Union Army once succeed in passing Manasses, it would have no difficulty in marching direct to Richmond, should it be desirable to do so. Below Rockets there are breastworks thrown up which command the river, and might be used to arrest the transportation of troops on the York River Railroad, but otherwise, no defensive works of any character exist in the vicinity. There were only about two thousand troops in Richmond when this man left. Freedom of speech there is of course entirely suppressed, but there is a strong Union element there which only awaits the arrival of the Union Army to exhibit itself.

The schooner *Mary and Adeline*, Capt. JENKINS, of Deals Island, Md., arrived here yesterday, and reports that while anchored in Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay, she was spoken by a pungy, of about 30 tons, also hailing from Deals Island, the commander of which inquired where the vessel was from and where bound. He then called about forty men on deck, armed with muskets, but left without doing any damage. There is no doubt but they would have captured the *Mary and Adeline* only that both vessels hailed from the same place, and the *M. and A.* is owned there. About three hours afterward a man-of-war came in and stood up the Sound in the direction of the privateer. Soon afterwards heavy firing was heard in the direction of the vessels, and it is supposed that the pungy must have been captured.

The case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners was again before the Kings County Court (Judge GARRISON) yesterday. The case was adjourned over from last Friday to give the Commander of Fort Lafayette—who holds the prisoners in custody—an opportunity, if he so desired, to amend the return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, the original return, refusing to obey the order of the Court because the President had directed otherwise, not being deemed sufficient. The officer declining to amend the return, an attachment was issued for his arrest, and an order placed in the hands of the Sheriff directing the prisoners to be brought before the Court.

Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, were yesterday welcomed to the Chamber of Commerce Rooms by a large number of influential merchants. DE PEYSTER OGDEN presided, and appropriately greeted the distinguished guests, who responded in brief addresses. It is believed that the financial object of Secretary CHASE's visit, the negotiation of a Government loan, will be effected with advantage to the Government, and satisfaction to our monied interests.

Publishing secession papers in the New-England States is becoming rather a dangerous and unprofitable business. The *Democrat*, published at Bangor, Me., was yesterday afternoon "cleaned out" by a large number of citizens, and the materials of the office burned in the street. The editor was wise enough not to make any opposition, and therefore escaped unharmed.

Yesterday afternoon the Fire Zouaves struck their tents at Alexandria, and left for New-York. They will probably arrive here this evening, and be immediately disbanded.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* passed Father Point yesterday on her way to Quebec, and we receive by her three days later news from Europe. She left Liverpool on the 1st, and Londonderry on the 2d inst. The Liverpool Cotton market was quiet, with unchanged prices. Breadstuffs were somewhat better in prices. Provisions were generally dull. The opposition to the anticipated American loan still continued to exhibit itself. The London *Times* published another City Article, in which it was asserted that it would be dangerous for Englishmen to meddle with it, and an inquiry had been made in Parliament relative to the establishment of an agency for negotiating the loan in London. It is also stated that a correspondence is taking place between the British and French Governments with a view to united action towards America, by sea and land, with a good prospect that a perfect understanding would soon be arrived at. Lord ELGIN, former Governor-General of Canada, has been appointed Governor-General of India. The Duke of Buckingham is dead. It was currently reported in France that a solution of the Roman question is now near at hand—through the withdrawal of the French troops and the occupation of the Capital by Italian troops. This course had been determined upon by the French Emperor in consequence of the treachery of the Pope in supplying arms to the insurrectionists at Naples.

The Stock market was generally quiet yesterday, and ¼@¼ ℔ cent. lower through the early part of the day. At the close, New-York Central returned to 74¼ ex-dividend; Missouris, 44¼@¼; Tennessees, 46@46¼ ℔ cent. Exchange was done at 107 ℔ cent. for Bankers' bills. The Bank return shows a larger increase on the Specie line, say $2,403,000, and a decrease of $1,765,000 in Loans and Discounts.

Owing to the limited supplies of Breadstuffs available yesterday, transactions were restricted, while prices were generally firmer. Cotton and Resin were active and buoyant. Provisions were in moderate request, as were also Hops, Rice, Sugars, Whisky and Tallow. Hay, Fish, Hides, Coffee, Metals, Seeds and Spices were inactive. Light freight engagements were reported.

Government Policy on Slavery in the Seceded States.

The letter of Mr. CAMERON, Secretary of War, to Gen. BUTLER, at Fortress Monroe, indicates the policy of the Government in regard to the treatment of slaves who shall escape from citizens of rebel States and seek protection in the armies of the United States. The ground taken seems to be eminently prudent and sound, and cannot fail, we think, to give satisfaction to the country.

The slaves that escape from the citizens of rebel States are of two classes. First, those that escape from rebel masters; and secondly, those that escape from loyal citizens. None of either class are to be returned by the intervention of the military authorities. The remanding of fugitive slaves can only be ordered by a judicial tribunal of the United States; but inasmuch as in the rebel States where our armies are, the authority of the National Government is denied, and its officers expelled, it follows that no delivery of a fugitive slave to his master can be made according to law. If there be any State law, as doubtless there is in all slaveholding States, for the recovery of fugitives, it becomes a question how far that law may be enforced by the State authorities. On this point, Mr. CAMERON says that the State law, if the State is in rebellion against the General Government, must needs be wholly or almost wholly suspended, in the presence of the Union armies where the negroes have taken refuge. How could a rebel Justice of the Peace, for instance, get a writ served by a rebel Sheriff or Constable in Alexandria, Fort Monroe, or anywhere in Western Virginia? The remedy by State law fails as entirely as the remedy by National law. The State has expelled the National officers who might have remanded the fugitives to their masters. And the rebel State officers dare not appear near the Union armies where the slaves are gathered, to seize and return them. Thus the fugitives continue at large from sheer lack of law to take hold of them. And this result happens, as well in case of loyal masters as disloyal, and herein seems a hardship, for the Government desires, and proclaims its purpose, to protect all loyal citizens, even in the seceding States, in all their personal and property rights. But this hardship is the result of necessity, and loyal men must submit to it as one of the evils of war.

But if the Government cannot restore fugitives, from the lack of judicial tribunals before which the rights of property may be established, it takes good care that the rights of loyal men in their escaped slaves shall be preserved. This is extra-constitutional, and, in ultra Abolition quarters, will of course be vehemently condemned. But the better judgment of this nation, in the present aspect of the rebellion, will, we are sure, approve it. It is a bounty offered on loyalty, in communities where it is dangerous to be loyal, and where loyalty is most inconvenient to the rebels. But apart from the consideration of extreme favor and kindness, which might justly prompt the Government to keep safely the escaped slaves of loyal masters, until a law could be established for their return, we might very well find another reason, based altogether on considerations of the public safety, for the detention of fugitive slaves. The Government needs their labor, and has a right to impress it. And, so far as rebel masters are concerned, the Government has a right to strip them of all chance of recovering their fugitives, and so does well to keep the "contrabands" in the public service. In the end the National Government may either return fugitive slaves to loyal masters, or provide to pay for them, if by the nation's will or negligence they are lost to their rightful owners.

Such is substantially the view of the General Government. The question of returning fugitive slaves to loyal owners is, as it were, left open; but not the absolute right of the loyal owner in the escaped slave. That right is allowed, and the Government goes, as we have shown, to an extra judicial extent, to save the property of the loyalist.

It seems to us that the avowal of this policy by the Administration will be a very severe blow to the Democratic Central Committee jugglers of New-York, who have been preparing to assail the Administration and the war, on the false charge that the war is waged by the "Republicans" on the "institutions" of States. The Democratic partisan campaign for State officers will give little comfort to the rebel leaders at Richmond, if Mr. CAMERON's letter is all that they will have on which to base the assertion that the war for the Union is waged with Abolition purposes.

It is easy to see what an immense interest the escaped fugitive slaves will become, in the further progress of the war. Already at Fortress Monroe, rations are issued for one thousand fugitive slaves, worth by valuation a year ago, perhaps one million of dollars. As our armies advance into the South, the numbers will multiply; and before we have gone further South than Richmond and Memphis, we shall doubtless have enough of this "contraband" property on hand to pay the whole expense of the war, if it were deemed just to confiscate it to such purpose—which, however, for the fugitive slaves' sake—not for their rebel masters'—will not be done. But we begin to see now the stupendous fatuity of Secessionism, which under the color of protecting Slavery by dissolving the Union, is causing Slavery to melt from the land as snows under a summer's sun.

Confederate Finances.

The Confederate Congress at Richmond is holding secret sessions, but enough has transpired to disclose the fact that the great subject is the ways and means for the prosecution of the war—the alternative being whether the Government should assume the entire crops of the South—cotton, sugar and tobacco, or such portions of them as the planters may subscribe towards its loan. These crops, yet to be harvested, are its only resource, by the confession of Mr. STEPHENS, its Vice-President, who is now stumping his own State in behalf of the loan. There is no specie at the South, except in the vaults of the banks at New-Orleans, and the managers of these very prudently refuse to be represented in a Convention of Southern Banks to consider the wants of the rebel Government. There is no money, except the depreciated bills of non-specie-paying banks.

The Confederate loan is not taken for two reasons: there is no faith in its value, and those who might be induced to subscribe have not the wherewithal to pay, till the proceeds of the next crop are realized. But neither the planter nor his factor can turn it into money on account of our blockade. In such an emergency the Confederate Government says: "Give us your cotton and take our bonds. You can use these in the payment of your debts, and supply us at the same time with the means of carrying on the war." Strange as it may seem, this proposition has considerable attraction in the eyes of the planters. If by the pressure of legislative enactments, or of terror, the bonds can be used in the payment of debts, a good price may be realized, and they get relief at the same time. Unfortunately, such is the ignorance prevailing at the South upon all business and commercial matters, on the part of the planters, that any glittering piece of folly is greedily swallowed. In one sense, they are children infuriated by passion. With them nothing is too absurd to gain credence. But, unluckily, one folly exploded never renders them any the less eager to adopt another equally absurd.

But what shall the Government do when it becomes possessed of the great crop upon which Southern society is based? It must be exported to be available for the maintenance of the war. Soldiers cannot eat nor be paid in cotton. It must be converted into the hard dollars, or it might as well remain in the hands of the planters. The plan of the Confederate Government is to say to foreign nations, "We now own the article so important to your existence. Recognize our nationality, and open our ports, and you shall have the whole of it at a fair price." That the rebel leaders believe such a proposition would be accepted, that they are silently but energetically working to this end, we have not a doubt. But that it will help them out of their dilemma we have not the slightest fear.

In the first place, the very proposition would be enough to stagger the common sense of such nations as England and France, the ones to be appealed to. These know that it is impossible for a Government at the present day to become a factor of the entire products of its people—that to assume such an office would be equivalent to social annihilation; that in the exercise of all his proper functions, the individual is wiser than Government, and that the latter is incapable of conducting commercial operations. A proposition to reverse the whole order and method of business, would stamp those making it, as little better than madmen, who were upon the very verge of political and social dissolution, with whom it would be folly to treat, to say nothing of the fact, that to entertain such a proposition, would be a direct declaration of war against the United States, which neither of the nations appealed to would at present hazard for any inducements the South might hold out.

Another consideration, not taken into account apparently, will be apt to defeat all this fine spun scheme. In the hands of the planter his cotton would be respected as private property, but in those of the Government it would all be confiscated on being seized. With the entire crop of the South in the possession of the Confederate Government, we cannot imagine a fairer opportunity for the United States to reimburse itself for the expenses of the war. Upon the Mississippi and its tributaries, some 2,500,000 bales of cotton are raised, worth $125,000,000. This sum would be ample for the entire outfit and maintenance of a column of 100,000 men, moving down that river under Gen. FREMONT. Every inducement would be offered us to seize all the Southern seaports the moment cold weather sets in. Such an idea has already got abroad, and the local newspapers throughout the South are unanimous in advising the planters to send no portion of their crop forward for the present, for fear that large accumulations at any one point would tempt an invasion for its seizure. This advice is rather incompatible with the idea that it would be worth any more in the hands of the Government than the planters; or that it is of any value to either, unless we relax or are driven from our blockade.

Such is the Confederate system of finances opposed to that of the United States. Mr. STEPHENS frankly told his people that in this war they must oppose the United States, dollar for dollar, and man for man; that they must match us with an equal amount of money and an equal force in the field. Such a confession is equivalent to a concession of the whole contest, with our vast superiority in numbers and wealth. What should we think of our chances of success had our Government no other means of carrying on the war but contributions of wheat, corn, pork, beef, and clothing, and with all our ports closed by the enemy so that not a dollar's worth of either could be sold? Although we could feed and clothe an army, with such contributions, which the Confederates cannot do with theirs, we should at once give up the contest as hopeless. So would the Confederates were they not children, or madmen in a frenzy. They will get over this by-and-by. If they do not, other nations, which do not partake of their madness, will be very shy of entering into friendly relations, or a permanent league with them. With regard to ourselves, we can steadily pursue our own plans, with the full conviction that however much Southern schemes of finance may tickle the fancy of their rulers or people, they neither feed nor clothe the rebel army, without which it will soon degenerate into a mob and disband itself.

The Fire Zouaves Again.

The *Daily News* and the *Tribune* are seriously exercised by our lack of admiration for the Fire Zouaves. The grief of the *News* is natural enough, since its proprietor paid the traveling expenses of those among them who wished to desert. As a matter of course he is sensitive in regard to their reputation. The *Tribune's* zeal on their behalf is probably due to its natural sympathy with those who are loud-mouthed and vociferous in advance of danger, and who run howling with fear the moment they come upon it.

We beg to answer our neighbor that we have not the slightest "rancor" towards the Fire Zouaves,—nor any disposition to "make light of their services." But we certainly shall not be guilty of the gross injustice towards those noble and gallant regiments of our volunteers who stood their ground against the repeated charges of the enemy at Bull Run, of extolling, as equally deserving, those who broke at the first fire, and never made their appearance on the field again. If there is any stimulant to duty in public applause, it must not be lavished upon renegades and cowards. Praise ceases to be of the slightest value when it is bestowed without discrimination. The *Tribune* thinks it unbecoming to expose cowardice and inefficiency,—lest the exposure should prove discouraging. We do not share this apprehension. We believe in branding a coward wherever the public welfare has suffered from his cowardice. It is at once a just punishment for him, and a warning for others,—while it adds to the value of the praise bestowed upon the brave.

The *Tribune* thinks that under such reproaches these men will not enlist again. We hope not,—unless they do it with a resolute determination to redeem their characters, and wipe out the shame of the past by better behavior hereafter. The country can spare them;—it would have been better off without them from the beginning. Unless they can make up their minds to stand more than one volley of musketry without running,—to obey orders instead of consulting their own fears,—and to stand by one another in the hour of danger instead of breaking their ranks and each seeking his own safety in disgraceful flight, we trust they will hereafter stay at home.

The *Tribune* closes its plea on behalf of these runaways with the following delicious bit of demagoguism:

> "The TIMES offers as a reason for the disgraceful behavior of the regiment that 'it was made up *of men without character*, who had been distinguished for their rowdyism and disregard of law at home, and who were *therefore* expected to make good soldiers.' *This is precisely the rebel view of it.* The mechanics of our Northern cities are 'mudsills.' The firemen who risk life in defence of our life and property are 'gorillas.' It does not matter that they were among the very first to offer their services to the Government, or that they gave up good employment to go to the war. They are still 'men without character.' They can't be made either gentlemen or soldiers."

This is as willful a piece of falsification as words could perpetrate. Is the *Tribune* willing to take those of the Fire Zouaves who ran away at Bull Run, as a fair specimen of the "mechanics" of the country? Does it believe that they "gave up good employments to go to the war?" And does every lash upon cowards and renegades fall on the back of Northern "mudsills" and laborers? This may be the *Tribune's* view of the matter, but it is not ours. We do not believe that those of the Fire Zouaves who are justly accountable for the disgrace of the regiment are mechanics, or that they went to the war with any high notions of duty or of patriotism. They went for excitement and a frolic. They had been accustomed to the rough ways and lawless habits of rowdies in the City, and they never learned to substitute for them the order, discipline and obedience of the camp. The *Tribune* concedes that they "need better drill and discipline:"—they had more instruction in both than half the other regiments on the field;—why did they profit by them so much less?

The truth is, a very large element in the regiment consisted of *bad materiel*—of men too little accustomed to obedience and order ever to become good soldiers. We do not mean to imply that this was true of the whole regiment; there were as true and as brave men among them as could be found elsewhere. But there were enough of these men among them to deprave the whole—to relax all the bonds of military discipline and to throw the whole body into utter confusion in the presence of danger. They have disgraced the regiment and cast reproach upon the Fire Department and upon this City. We have no apologies to make for them—nothing but words of scorn and contempt for the part they have acted and the results they have done so much to bring about. Whenever they shall redeem their past short-comings by deeds corresponding to their promises and the high hopes we had formed of them, we shall be among the first to bestow upon them all merited applause.

A TENNESSEE UNIONIST ARRESTED.—The Nashville (Tenn.,) *Union and American*, a secession sheet, announces that the Hon. T. A. R. NELSON, of East Tennessee, has been arrested in Lee County, Virginia, and that he will probably be tried for "treason." Mr. NELSON was a member of the late Congress of the United States. He was a firm Union man, and will be remembered for a noble and annihilating reply to some of the bullying and treasonable flourishes made by that pestilent fire-eater, ROGER A. PRYOR, early in that eventful session.

Mr. NELSON is one of the very ablest men in the South—one of the purest citizens and most incorruptible patriots. After the dissolution of the late Congress, he returned to East Tennessee, and never ceased to denounce and oppose treason, not even after the secession mob, aided by JOHN BELL's recreancy, had dragged the State into the pit of revolution. Mr. NELSON was active, and almost alone in calling together the Convention of East Tennessee, to reorganize the State Government, as had been done in Western Virginia. For this offence chiefly, no doubt, he has now been seized, and will be tried for treason. Mr. NELSON is an earnest and unconquerable patriot, a co-worker with, if not the leader of such men as ANDY JOHNSON, BROWNLOW and MAYNARD. He has unbounded popularity in East Tennessee, where his courage, ability, and great virtues are known; and if he is condemned and slain, his death will preach louder against the accursed rebellion than ever did his life, in the free mountain region of his State.

But his arrest calls anew the attention of the Government to the struggling patriots of Tennessee. What hope for them?

Mailed Ships-of-War—The Stevens Battery.

We print, this morning, a very complete description, both popular and technical, of probably a greater marine curiosity, and certainly a more wonderful engineering work, considering its early conception, than the *Great Eastern* herself.

While England and France, under the inspiration of mutual fear and hatred, and by the aid of the best educated, best practised and most wealthily backed engineering talent in the world, have at infinite trouble just launched a small fleet of mailed vessels whose sides are acknowledged to be penetrable by the best modern projectiles at short range, it is a singular fact that *just twenty years ago to-day* Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS, brother of the late ROBERT L. STEVENS and co-author of the battery, wrote a letter to a Board appointed by Government to examine their plans, which not only embodies the best features of the European armor-clad vessels, but proposes other features entirely in advance even of the present time. Upon the facts of this letter, the important part of which is printed in another column, the Stevens battery was contracted to be made. The Dry Dock, where she now lies, was excavated in 1843, but by reason of official interference the work was not commenced till 1854. The *ship*, with engines and boilers, was completed in twenty months, when appropriations and work were stopped. The covering or "battery," and the armament, are nearly all that remain unfinished, and these can be completed at short notice.

We invite special attention to the discussion of principles and record of facts in the description referred to; we ask the public to hear the whole truth, and weigh it, before abandoning a work which, in another decade, must be, substantially, the pattern of all successful mailed ships. Here is an iron screw ship, of 6,000 tons, made of the best-selected material, with as beautiful a model as ever floated, with engines and boilers of a pattern superior to that of most modern steamers, and capable of developing the whole horse-power of the *Great Eastern*, and a speed of twenty miles an hour—a ship that can turn on her own centre in perhaps a minute—outrun any known enemy—fire, with her eight guns, a heavier broadside than the *Warrior*—fire three of these guns at a time, parallel to the keel—sink to the gun-deck during action, and so leave only her cover, as it were, to be protected by plates—carry 6½ inch armor, inclined at 30°, and coal enough to cross the Atlantic at the ordinary speed—a ship up to the best commercial practice in every important detail, and ahead of the best naval practice in nearly all—and this is the vessel that some of our cotemporaries advise the Government to abandon as a *failure*, while Congress debates bills for the construction of *modern(!)* iron-clad ships. The wooden steamer *Adriatic*, of less tonnage, half the power, and without a battery, cost nearly a million and a quarter. The Government has paid $500,000 towards the Stevens battery, and Mr. STEVENS has spent $200,000 more, and after being out of pocket to this amount for five years, asks for $500,000 more, one million in all, to finish the vessel, after which the said cotemporaries pronounce it a *swindle*. We think the people will do well to understand the facts in this case, particularly with reference to the protection of New-York.

FOREIGN BORN PERSONS IN THE ARMY.—Some time ago, a report went abroad through the country that the Secretary of War had issued an order disallowing enlistments of any soldiers in the United States service, who could not speak the English language. This report caused great dissatisfaction among all adopted citizens, as we might have expected; for they are not only as a general thing devotedly patriotic, but already, in the present war, have shown praiseworthy alacrity in responding to the call of the Government for troops, and distinguished prowess on every battle-field. SIEGEL and ROSECRANS have won laurels as fadeless in the cause of the Union, as any soldiers who have a better acquaintance with English as their mother tongue; and their countrymen, and indeed all adopted citizens, regarded the Government order as a gratuitous and most mischievous insult upon their brilliant generalship and invaluable services.

Explanations were immediately sent out by the Secretary of War, that the order had been wholly misunderstood—that it was not to disallow the enlistment of the foreign-born who could not speak English,—but only to decline their enlistment in companies that had officers speaking the English language only. The reason was given that they could not understand orders given them in English by their officers, and so could not be perfected in drill, nor understand orders given in presence of an enemy. It was not intended to discontinue the acceptance of companies composed wholly of adopted citizens, provided they had adopted citizens for officers, whose commands would be intelligible.

But the error in regard to the order got so deeply rooted in the popular mind that it was not easy to dislodge it by explanations; and it was doing so much mischief that it became necessary to rescind the order entirely, and this has been done. A letter from Mr. SEWARD to the Mayor of Buffalo, N. Y., dated the 8th inst., declares that the order is withdrawn, and that "there is no obstacle whatever to the acceptance of the services of volunteers on the ground of their nationality or language."

We heartily approve of the rescinding of the order in question. Drilling, in companies can be learnt in pantomime, and shooting guns accurately or cleaving with a sabre do not depend on the "English language" for efficacy. But allow the presence of a few persons in companies that do not understand orders given in English—what more easy, and what more agreeable to the foreign-born enlistments when they come to be part of an army, than to be thrown into new companies composed wholly of their respective countrymen? This would relieve every difficulty and enable the foreign-born citizens to fight as efficiently as any other part of the enlistments.

Confederate Sympathies and Suggestions.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* discusses with much cleverness the dilemma that it supposes the United States Government is in, in regard to holding Washington. In a few days, says that print, "the Confederate flag will be floating from the heights opposite Washington City," and the administration "having already taken the precaution to box up the archives of the Government and send them to some securer spot near the North Pole, the *Dispatch* wonders whether the President, Cabinet, Congress, and all will not "scamper ingloriously away to distant places of security." To impress the Government and Congress properly with a sense of their dangerous position, the *Dispatch* suggests "cannon balls whizzing over their city, and shells bursting under their feet," as something they will find particularly disagreeable, and to some extent personally unsafe. The *Dispatch* is rather moved by the picture it has drawn of the strait that the "Lincoln Government" is in, and encourages its members to fight manfully where they are, and so "retrieve their honor," rather than run away and abandon Washington, which will be a virtual "abandonment of the war."

A brave foe is always magnanimous, and we must give the Richmond paper credit for advising us to a brave and manly course. We rather think we *will* make a fight for Washington. It will please the *Dispatch*, and enliven the contest with the Confederates, who desire no bloodless victories. In order to make their joy in triumph more sweet, the telegraph tells us that Mr. LINCOLN has "ordered the work on the Capitol extension to be immediately resumed." Now, when BEAUREGARD thunders it down, the Administration cannot avoid the confession of defeat, by claiming that they never designed to finish the Capitol nor desired to hold Washington as the seat of Government. We will have to own that we wanted to keep Washington, but the Confederates would not let us have it. If the *Dispatch* has any other suggestions to make in regard to our demeanor in this important exigency, will it not have the kindness to send it along? Is it worth while for us to make a fight for New-York City, or had we not better send out for the pirate *Sumter* and surrender the Metropolis at discretion, thus saving a large and unnecessary effusion of blood? Anything to meet the views or our chivalrous and "high-toned" Confederate Army of Conquest.

But, "if you are coming, why don't you come along?"

PRESIDENTIAL.—The *Journal of Commerce* copies a very silly paragraph from a Washington letter in the *Express*, about Gov. SEWARD's jealousy of Gen. DIX as a candidate for the Presidency, and adds: "This is but a sample of the *daily gossip* on these topics which we find in the papers." What special privileges in the way of reading the newspapers the *Journal* may enjoy we do not know, but this paragraph which the *Journal* quotes is the only allusion to the question of Presidential nominations we have happened to meet. The *Journal* has either invented its facts or is very unfortunate in its exchanges.

THE CASE OF W. H. HURLBERT.—We infer from the following paragraph, which we cut from the Richmond *Dispatch*, that Mr. HURLBERT will soon be in this City again:

> "This person, who is charged with hostility to the Government, is still in confinement in this city. A considerable number of people are under the impression that nothing will be gained by keeping him here. It is rumored that *he will soon be released*. No harm would result therefrom were he conveyed out of the Confederate States. His disposal is in the hands of Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, Secretary of State."

In spite of his devotion to the secession cause, we doubt whether he will be in haste to pay another visit to the South.

Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association.

The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association, held its annual meeting in Lewisburgh, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of Aug. last. The attendance was much larger than was anticipated.

The meeting was one of deep interest, in an educational sense, and bears testimony of the patriotism and devotion to the Union of our teachers. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the present desperate struggle for national existence and national freedom, which the Government of the United States is waging against disunion and treason, the Teachers of the State of Pennsylvania are ready to sustain the Government to the utmost of their ability.

This resolution was supported by addresses from Prof. J. F. STODDARD, the drawer of the resolution; President LOOMIS, Drs. BURROWS and TAYLOR, Profs. WALKER, ALLEN, JOHNS, INGRAHAM, and others.

It was also resolved to present our Government a rifled cannon, upon which shall be inscribed "Presented to the Government of the United States by the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association. 1861."

The meeting adjourned to meet in Redding one year from this time.

Large Fire at Versailles, N. Y.

PERRYSBURGH, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 12.

The Cascade Mills, together with a large amount of grain, owned by J. N. GREENE, at Versailles, N. Y., was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night. The total loss is $13,000. Insurance on the mill, machinery and stock in the Ætna, North American, Hartford and Charter Oak companies, $9,000.

Destructive Fire in Canada West.

PETERSBRO, C. W., Monday, Aug. 12.

A fire last night destroyed the Post-office, Custom-house, and a large number of other buildings, on Hunter and George streets. Loss estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000.

Completion of a Telegraph Line.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 12.

The I. and M. Telegraph Company's lines, connecting Keokuk, Montrose and Fort Madee in Iowa, direct with Chicago and the East, was completed today.

DEPREDATIONS ON THE MAIL.—The late detection and arrest of GEO. F. HORCHKISS, clerk in the Post-office at New-Haven, Conn., explains a series of important mail depredations covering a term of several months. The number of letters abstracted and destroyed by this wholesale operator will probably never be known, as complaints are for the most part confined to those containing valuable remittances. The number of such has been large, though the aggregate amount of cash inclosures does not reach more than a few hundred dollars. Several thousands in notes, drafts, coupons, etc., have been destroyed.

A large majority of the missing letters thus accounted for, and confessed to have been taken by HORCHKISS, were addressed to New-York, or were mailed at the latter City directed to citizens of New-Haven.

As is usual in such arrests, one of the most gratifying results is the relief afforded those officials through whose hands the rifled letters and packages should have legitimately passed.

HORCHKISS had been connected with the Post-office but about three months, and had evidently made the most of the facilities thus afforded him for converting the property of others to his own use. The larger portion of his ill-gotten gains had been saved, and were recovered by the agent by whom he was detected, Mr. SPERRY, the New-Haven Postmaster, has done his whole duty in this painful case, and, together with his assistants, has been greatly relieved by the discovery of the author of these wholesale depredations.—*Holbrook's United States Mail, for August.*

NEWS FROM THE REBELS.

A Massachusetts Man from Richmond—All Citizens Enrolled in the Rebel Army—Richmond Not Fortified—The Union Element There—Manufacture of Arms—Business, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861.

A gentleman direct from Richmond has just arrived in this city, bringing the latest news from Virginia and Tennessee. He is a native of Massachusetts, but has been a resident of Richmond for the last ten years, but left in a clandestine manner to avoid being drafted into the rebel Army under the new order of Gov. LETCHER, which requires every man (with a few exceptions) to be enrolled and ready for duty. Grounds for the encampment of these new levies have been selected near the city, and in a short time they will be undergoing the necessary drill. This measure is very unpopular with the citizens, and met with such decided opposition that the Governor was obliged to modify it by excepting certain business occupations. The proprietors and all the faro dealers of the Richmond gaming houses have been enrolled. Some of the principal houses have been closed, in consequence of this new order and the scarcity of faro players. The brothers WORSHAM, who had a branch of their gaming house in Broadway, New-York, having more faith in *Tiger* fighting than in fighting Yankees, have each, together with their dealers, hired substitutes at an expense of $1,200. GEO. PATTON, of New-York, another well-known gambler, has left his fashionable establishment in Main-street, and is Captain of a Company raised in Richmond. He is not in WISE'S Regiment, as his New-York friends suppose, nor was he killed a short time ago, as erroneously stated. Nearly all the *broken* members of the profession, and among them JAMES MONTERO, have entered with great spirit into the fight. They do not, however, intend to play a *losing* game, and will probably retire from the Army with a good *stake*, unless some unlucky bullet should *throw them off* and close their game.

There were not more than 2,000 soldiers at Richmond when my informant left, and they in barrack at the fair grounds, where they were being drilled by the Cadets. They had no arms, but as fast as arms could be procured, they were given to the new recruits, who were then sent away, and their places supplied by others.

The story that Richmond is strongly fortified, and that its approaches have been mined, is entirely fabulous. There are no fortifications except a few slight breastworks thrown up on the bank of James River, below Rockets. On these works some 200 free negroes are employed. They command the river, and might be used to arrest the transportation of troops on the York River Railroad. Whenever the "Grand Army" can destroy the rebel force at Manassas, it can march with little or no interruption to Richmond. The country, as remarked by Gen. SCOTT, is *capable* of being strongly fortified, but it is *not* fortified, and will not be, unless they are allowed to scatter their forces and fortify at leisure. There are no fortifications at Petersburgh, and none on the roads between Petersburgh and Richmond, nor has my informant heard of any works between Richmond and Aquia Creek. At Jamestown and Yorktown the rebels are in force—some 4,000 being at the latter place.

The citizens of Richmond do not believe the National troops will ever reach there; but so strong is the Union sentiment, although now entirely suppressed, and so eager are the friends of the Union for the triumphant advance of our Army, that a brilliant illumination awaits its victorious *entré* into the city.

There are no colored regiments or companies in arms in Virginia. There are not arms enough for white men, and negroes could do nothing with fire-arms, if they had them; and if intrusted with any weapons, and skilled to their use, they would be more likely to use them against their masters than for them. There are negroes in every regiment, but they are used as servants or as musicians, &c., while large numbers of them are employed in erecting fortifications, ditching, &c.

The manufacture of arms is slowly progressing in Richmond. The Harper's Ferry machinery has been put up at the old Arsenal, and in connection with the Tredegar Works, supplies muskets, cannon, shells, &c. An ingenious Northern machinist named BRADLEY, who is engaged in a cotton mill at Manchester, in the suburbs of Richmond, invented a machine for making percussion caps, for which he received $3,000. The completion of these caps, however, was attended with very serious results, as the chemists who were engaged in manufacturing the explosive material with which they were supplied, were killed by the premature explosion of the powder. Two terrible accidents of this kind have already occurred, causing great excitement in the city. A chemist and druggist named LAIDLAW, a very worthy citizen, was among the killed.

A large number of prisoners are confined in the City Jail, in the County Jail, and in buildings fitted up for their reception. Prisoners of war are usually brought there in gangs, with their hands tied, as the negro-trading chivalry tie their slaves when they transport them. My informant says he has seen Union prisoners thus marched through the city, and kept standing for hours in the public streets, subjected to the gaze and insults of the vagabond population. A number of suspected disloyal citizens have been arrested, and are still in prison. One man was kept in prison for six weeks before he could procure a hearing, and then his accusers could only show that his brother had been a delegate to the Wheeling Convention! Freedom of speech is entirely suppressed, whilst the Press is constantly exciting the people against the "Yankees," who are represented as cruel, unrelenting, savage barbarians. Not long since, news arrived in Richmond that the privateers had been tried and found guilty of piracy, and that they had been sentenced to death. Whereupon, JEFF. DAVIS immediately issued an order that all prisoners out on parole should report themselves to a specified officer for reincarceration in one of the city jails, and that night DAVIS addressed the people in front of the Spottswood Hotel, and assured them that if his privateers were executed as pirates, that the same fate should be awarded to the Union prisoners in Richmond.

Business of every kind, not necessarily connected with the war, is entirely prostrated. Negro trading is at an end, and will never be revived, unless the South is victorious. The slave prisons are empty, and the long line of slave auction-rooms in Franklin-street, heretofore thronged with sable men, women and children, and the detested rough and vulgar nigger-traders, now presents the aspect of a quiet and deserted street. The Richmond nigger-traders were the first to embrace secessionism—they contributed the first money to the cause, and the first secession flag in that city appeared from the window of one of their auction-rooms. All the processions, by day or night, were headed by them—they were the leaders in every secession enterprise, and upon the success of their cause, depends, now and forever, the continuance of their unholy traffic.

The Lester Sewing Machine Company had erected a large building for manufacturing purposes, but have suspended operations, and Mr. SLOAT, of Brooklyn, one of the principals of the Company, is extensively engaged in altering old muskets, having a large contract with the Confederates.

The only currency is Confederate Bonds, non-specie-paying bank bills and shinplasters. Ice is very scarce, and readily sells for 20 cents per pound. No scarcity of provisions.

The navigation of the James River is entirely suspended, but contraband goods, letters and papers continue to arrive by way of Kentucky. WELCH, a dealer in guns, pistols, &c., recently received a large lot of COLT'S Navy pistols from Philadelphia, while some Northern druggist supplied PURCELL, LADD & Co. with as much quinine as they required. A harness maker in Franklin-street also recently received a lot of leather, and was confidently expecting another consignment of $10,000 worth in a few days. All articles destined for the South are sent to Louisville, thence to Russellville, whence they are conveyed in wagons to the Tennessee Railroad, and then sent to their destination. Not long since the United States Government sent an agent to Russellville to stop this trade, but he was forcibly expelled, and the trade went on. Whether our Government intends to yield passive obedience to the Russellville secession mob, or resolutely assert its authority, remains to be seen.

And now, by way of a little digression, let me state how matters stand here, in Washington, touching the transmission of letters to the Confederate States. Gen. MCCLELLAN requires all reporters and letter-writers to be exceedingly careful not to communicate anything which should not be known to the enemy. This is all right—but, strange as it may appear, ADAMS' Express will convey letters to the rebel States for twenty-five cents, pre-paid, and this without disguise. A few days ago, I saw a letter from Richmond, only four days old. It came by the Adams Express, and was delivered according to its superscription. On the 29th of July last, M. D. WHITESIDE, of Franklin, Ky., advertised in the *National Intelligencer*, as a standing advertisement, that he would forward letters and papers to the seceded States, if they were directed to him, at Nashville, inclosing ten cents—this arrangement to continue during the war. He says, "there is no detention by this route, as he sends them daily, each way, by couriers." He refers to the postmasters at Franklin, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn. It has also been known in this city, for some time, that at least two mails per week leave here at night, clandestinely; that they cross the Potomac, and are received on the Virginia shore, and hastily sent to their destination. Washington and Baltimore are full of traitors and spies, who are active, untiring and vigilant, and whose communications can be sent to Manassas or Richmond, or anywhere else, with unerring certainty. With these facts in view, the request of Gen. MCCLELLAN, as referred to above, appears absurd and more like the play of a frolicksome boy than the wisdom of an experienced General. How easy, under the present arrangement, for the conspirators of Richmond, Washington City and Baltimore to mature any plan for the defeat of our arms. Prepared teamsters can again be on hand to drive our wagons and ambulances to the next battle ground. A few hundred *good Union* civilians can again contrive to be upon the field to get up another panic and stampede. The teamsters, as they did before, can overturn the wagons and cut loose the horses, whilst the ambulance drivers can leave the wounded to their fate, and while the battle rages a few hundred conspirators can fire the city of Washington, blow up the Capitol and public buildings, and in the general consternation work more ruin than BEAUREGARD'S whole army. No stranger can appear in Richmond without at once becoming an object of suspicion, and his purposes must be fully understood if he would avoid arrest. But here there is no such vigilance. Scores of well-known Baltimore rebels are here every day, mingle with the soldiers and with all classes of the people, and disappear; and the city could be filled with an army of them at any given time, without encountering any Government opposition. This may be all right, but to my unsophisticated mind it seems all wrong.

To return now to our Richmond fugitive. He says three is no truth in the statement that President DAVIS and Gen. LEE are hostile to each other—that the death of Gen. GARNETT did not produce much sensation—that the enchanting SCOTT girls, who captivated and captured the gallant Connecticut Captain, were objects of great interest in Richmond, and were extensively introduced into *good society*—that baggage wagons, ambulances, and camp furniture is so abundant that DAVIS issued an order to stop their manufacture. On the Tennessee Road he saw several hundred baggage wagons, and a large number of soldiers with Enfield rifles, on their way to Richmond. He passed several large encampments in Tennessee and gathered from the officers of different regiments that there were at least 50,000 soldiers in that State, all in camp, but a large number of them unarmed. He represents the Union sentiment in Richmond to be as strong as ever, although concealed, and it is understood that there is a Union Lodge there, similar to those in North Carolina; it is conducted with great secrecy, and no man allows himself to be suspected of membership. JOHN MINOR BOTTS has retired to the country, and is never seen in town, and his name is seldom mentioned. Gov. LETCHER, although engaged in the rebellion, is suspected of disloyalty, and has little or no influence.

RICHMOND.

Leather for Army Equipments.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems that the Army regulations require that no leather but that which is tanned with oak bark shall be used for any of the harness, belts, cartridge-boxes, bayonet sheaths, cap-boxes, nor even for the shoes of our Army. That this is manifestly unjust, is perhaps more apparent to our Swamp merchants, and the tanners of this State, than to the public generally, or even to the soldiers themselves, for these regulations were made at a time when the tanning of leather with hemlock bark had not attained to the degree of perfection that it has reached within the last twenty-five years.

As it stands to-day, the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland are deriving the greatest benefit from the consumption of leather during the war, for the oak tanning is almost confined to those States, as the supply of oak bark has long since been exhausted in the more northerly States.

Now that the excellent hemlock leather produced in this State should be thus ignored seems a great injustice when we are doing more than our share in furnishing soldiers for the war.

Every citizen of this State has just reason to feel proud of her, for the patriotism which the masses have shown in their eagerness to offer their lives, their money and their all to assist the Government in putting down rebellion and in the defence of the National Capital. Ulster, Schoharie, Greene and Oneida Counties, whose chief branch of industry is tanning, were among the first to offer regiments, and at the time when they were most needed, and most of the men that went, in those regiments, were tanners or dependent upon tanning, for their livelihood; and now why should not our Government help them in turn, for certainly, "one good turn deserves another," and if our military authorities could only be convinced that we can make just as good leather here as in Pennsylvania or Maryland, they would set in motion hundreds of tanneries and thousands of operatives that are dependent upon them in these four Counties, and that are now entirely idle. Please give this subject "an airing" through your widely-circulated journal. Yours, &c.,

SWAMPER.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—ADAM SCHUBERT, a German, about 50 years of age, was drowned while bathing on Sunday evening, at the foot of Seventeenth-street, East River. The body was subsequently recovered and conveyed to his late residence, No. 237 East Twelfth-street, and the Coroner notified.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Nova Scotian.

Opposition to an American Loan in England.

Approaching Solution of the Roman Question.

THE FRENCH TROOPS TO BE WITHDRAWN

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Quiet—Provisions Dull.

FATHER POINT, Monday, Aug. 12.

The Canadian Company's screw steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool afternoon of Thursday, 1st inst., *vid* Londonderry 2d, passed this point *en route* to Quebec, at 2:30 this afternoon. She has 189 passengers and $140,000 in specie.

The screw steamship *North Briton* arrived at Liverpool from Quebec on the morning of the 1st inst.

The steamship *Edinboro*, from New-York, arrived out on the 2d.

Steamship *Anglo Saxon*, from Quebec Saturday morning, was passed off the West Coast of Anticosta, by the *Nova Scotian*.

The steamship *Etna* sailed from Liverpool for New-York, on the 31st ult., with about £20,000 in specie.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Times*, in the City Article, asserts that it will be dangerous for England to have anything to do with the American loan.

The proceedings of Parliament on the 31st ult. were unimportant.

The House of Commons finally passed the Bankrupt bill as amended by the House of Lords.

The Ministerial Whitebait dinner, in anticipation of the close of the session, took place at Greenwich on the 31st.

The *Times* announces that Lord ELGIN has been appointed successor to Lord CANNING, as Governor-General of India, and says the appointment has long been contemplated.

The weather was very fine for harvest operations.

The American horse *Starke* ran second for the Goodwood stake. The winner was *Elcho*.

BELGIUM.

The *Moniteur Belge* states that a new treaty of commerce between England and Belgium was about to be negotiated.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it was currently believed that a solution of the Roman question was near at hand. Notwithstanding the weak denial of the statement that the Papal Government had supplied arms to the insurrectionists at Naples, it is affirmed that such was really the case, and this fact has determined the Emperor to postpone the solution no longer. The solution expected is the evacuation of the Roman territory by the French, and its occupation by the Italian troops.

The Cherbourg *Journal* states that it is contemplated to establish a strategic railway along the French coast.

The Bourse was inactive, but firm; Rentes closing 60f. 78c.

ITALY.

A Naples dispatch says that several superior French officers in the service of the Pope and a Priest from Rome, had been arrested.

The other Continental news is entirely unimportant.

ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The news by the steamers *Etna* and *Bavaria* for New-York was as follows:

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* gives the following:

The British Government is just now in intimate correspondence with the French Cabinet in order that united action may be observed towards America by sea and land, as a real conflict is now expected. A perfect understanding is likely to be arrived at.

Rumors of a probable compromise in America are again gaining strength in England.

Some of the London journals were speculating on the fate of the American loan in London.

The *Herald* City Article strongly discountenances negotiating at such times, and editorially expresses satisfaction that captiousness and irascibility towards England had been abandoned.

Lord PALMERSTON stated in Parliament that the Government had not yet resolved upon the course relative to the postal service *vid* Galway.

Mr. GREGORY asked if the Government had received information of goods contraband of war being taken in America by the *Kangaroo*, and that a loan for the Federal Government had been opened in London.

Lord PALMERSTON had no information on either point.

The Duke of Buckingham is dead.

The King of Sweden is expected in Paris. It is also reported the King of Prussia will visit Paris.

The Bourse was firm. Three per cent. rentes 67f. 85c.

Italian political news is unimportant. The national loan was proving successful. It was more than bid for by the bankers, but some was reserved for the public.

There was some disturbance in some Portuguese provinces. Reinforcements of military had been sent.

BRAZIL.

RIO JANEIRO, Tuesday, July 9.

Coffee—good firsts, 5$||$400@5$||$500. All shipments, since the last mail, were to Europe.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta mail has arrived, with dates of June 22, and Hong Kong of June 12.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 2.

A telegram from Havre states that a vessel, name not given, has sunk at the mouth of the harbor, temporarily blockading the entrance for large ships. The *Arago* from New-York, will most probably come to Southampton instead of Havre, and the passengers and mails be sent on. The *Arago* passed Hurst Castle at 9½ A. M.

Mr. JULIUS DENVER has been appointed to succeed the late Sir J. MELVILLE as Government Director of Indian Railways.

The suspended monthly China *Mail* will be resumed on the 20th.

The reduction of the Bank rate has not had an immediate effect in Mincing-lane.

The Board of Directors of the new Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, comprise fourteen names of unquestionable standing in the mercantile world. A letter from China gives a most favorable account of the commercial advantages arising out of the opening of the Yangtze. The writer says there is room for as many steamers as can come out.

Commercial News by the Nova Scotia.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 1.

COTTON—Sales three days of 28,000 bales. The market has been firm, but unchanged, with a fair demand for fine qualities, at full previous rates. The sales to speculators and exporters amounted to 6,000 bales.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, the market for goods and yarns being buoyant.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet, but steady. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour quiet and steady, at 24s.@28s. Wheat inactive; red, 9s. 6d.@10s. 6d.; white, 10s.@13s. 6d. Corn firm; yellow, 26s. 6d.@29s. 6d.; white, 31s. 6d.@32s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Dull. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: Beef firm, with a fair demand at last quotations. Pork has a downward tendency, with a slight decline. Bacon very dull, and quoted at 38s.@39s. Lard heavy, and slightly declined; quoted at 48s.@49s. Tallow dull, at 47s.@48s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

RESIN steady; common 7s. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull, at 47s. SUGAR steady. COFFEE inactive. RICE firmer. ASHES have an upward tendency; Pots 30s., Pearls, 33s. LINSEED OIL quiet, at 31s. 6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady, with a slight improvement in American. WHEAT has advanced 1s. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE has an advancing tendency. TEA flat. RICE firm. TALLOW steady. LINSEED OIL firm, at 32s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds continued dull, but pretty steady. There was a complete absence of demand for discount at the Bank, and in the open market good bills were done at 5, being 1 per cent. below the Bank minimum. A reduction on the minimum was considered probable. Gold continued to flow into the Bank in large sums. The Bank rate was reduced to 5 per cent. this morning.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 1.

CONSOLS closed at 90@90¼ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central shares 36 dis. Erie, 26½@27.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO LONDONDERRY.]

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 2.

COTTON—The sales of the week reach 69,000 bales, the market closing firm but unchanged and quiet. The sales to speculators were 12,000 bales, and to exporters 9,500 bales. Sales on Friday, 6,000 bales; the market closing steady, quiet and unaltered. The following are the authorized quotations:

Orleans, fair	9¼d	Mobile, middling	8¼d
Orleans, middling	8¾d	Uplands, fair	8¼d
Mobile, fair	8¾d	Uplands, middling	8 3-16d

The total stock in port is estimated at 1,020,000 bales, of which 738,000 bales are American.

Manchester advices are favorable, and quotations have an upward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. WHEAT has advanced 2d. per cental, mostly on lower qualities.

PROVISIONS inactive.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday at 90@90¼ for Money. The return of the Bank of England shows an increase in Bullion of £476,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales were: Erie shares, 26¼@27; Illinois Central shares, 35¼@36 discount.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL FRACAS IN A BAR-ROOM.—Coroner JACKMAN was called upon yesterday, to take the ante-mortem deposition of a sailor named JOHN WILLIAMS, who is lying at the point of death in the New-York Hospital. The injured man, with a number of seamen, was drinking on Sunday night, at a porter-house kept by JAMES SMITH, at No. 346 Water-street. Finally, most of them became drunk, and a fight resulted, during which knives were drawn. One of the sailors, a man named AUGUSTIN BARCO, engaged WILLIAMS and wounded him in the side and abdomen with a sheath knife, cutting him so severely, that his liver was injured and his intestines came out. The ruffian next attempted to stab some of the others, but he only managed to cut one GEORGE JOHNSON slightly in the breast, after which he fled from the premises. He was not long at liberty, however, as Officer CRAIG of the Fourth Ward found him. He admitted that he had injured the sufferer, and yesterday Justice OSBORN committed him to prison. The man JOHNSON is also detained as a witness in the case.

REMARKABLE SUICIDE.—The keeper of the Floating Bath at the Battery on Saturday afternoon found a dead man in one of the private bathing rooms, under circumstances which led to the belief that he had been accidentally drowned. An inquest, however, discloses the fact that deceased was a suicide, as a *post-mortem* examination resulted in the discovery of a quantity of corrosive poison in his stomach, which caused his death. The name of the unfortunate man was PHILIP WASE. He was a native of Prussia, 39 years of age, and lived at No. 366 Eighth-avenue. Formerly he possessed considerable property, but having recently become reduced in circumstances, his spirits were affected, and his act is attributable to this cause.

A BOY STABBED.—Yesterday afternoon as a lad about 12 years of age, named JAMES COURTNEY, whose parents reside in New Bowery, was passing up the Bowery, he encountered at Pell-street, another boy about the same age named EUGENE SULLIVAN. The latter at once accused COURTNEY of having, upon some previous occasion whipped him. This charge COURTNEY denied, whereupon SULLIVAN drew a knife and stabbed him twice in the arm, just below the shoulder, and immediately ran away. The wounded boy was taken to the New-York Hospital where his wounds were dressed, and he was afterwards sent home.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of PATRICK KEARNEY, who was drowned while intoxicated, on Saturday night last, at the foot of Montgomery-street, was recovered yesterday, and an inquest will be held today. The deceased was a native of Ireland, 45 years of age, and formerly resided at No. 303 Front-street. The body of EDWARD W. MANNING, aged 9 years, who fell into the dock at the foot of Corlears-street, on the 8th inst., and was drowned, was yesterday recovered near the Wall-street Ferry. An inquest held on the body resulted in a verdict of accidental drowning. The parents of deceased reside at No. 339 Madison-street.

A PHYSICIAN IN TROUBLE.—CHAS. MCGINNESS, a resident of No. 92 Thompson-street, was stabbed yesterday in the side and back by Dr. FRANK C. ANDERSON, who has an office in the same house. The cause of the violence is not known to the Police. ANDERSON was arrested and will be held to await the result of the injuries.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths that occurred in this City during the week ending Aug. 12, amounted to 698, being an increase of 40 on the corresponding week of last year, and an increase of 113 over the previous week this year.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator Foote, of Vermont; Gen. Ayer, of Chicago: Ex-Gov. Doty, of Wisconsin; Commander Storer, of the United States Navy; Capt. McKibbin, of the United States Army; Col. S. B. Jewett, of New-York; Chas. Hale, of Boston; H. A. Risley, of Dunkirk, and George Marston, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Gov. S. E. Church, of Albion; Judge W. F. Allen, of Oswego; Judge G. J. Smith, of Lebanon, Ohio; Judge Eldridge and J. P. Hoffman, of Poughkeepsie; T. G. Sloan, of St. Paul; Col. Stuart, of the United States Army; R. M. Anderson, of Glasgow, Scotland; G. M. Dewey, of Michigan, and J. Tracey, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts; Gen. Lander, from Washington; Col. W. Lee, of Philadelphia; Rev. S. Benedict, of Albany; Lieut.-Col. Cross, of the U. S. A.; Madison Sallade, of Pennsylvania; Col. Harrison, of California, and R. T. Lincoln, son of the President, from Cambridge, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

C. H. Bagot and A. S. Steny, of England; A. A. Cobb, of Boston; J. W. French, of West Point; Capt. N. L. Johnston, of the steamer *Northern Light*; E. E. Boroche, of Washington; F. Hart, of Rochester, and A. B. Meeks, of the U. S. A., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. J. S. Kip and Col. J. A. Godfrey, of the U. S. A., and Miss Piper, of England, are at the Everett House.

Frank Howard, Gen. O'Donnell and Henry Tiffany, of Baltimore, are at the New-York Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Case of the Baltimore Police Commissioners.

RETURN TO THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS NOT AMENDED—AN ATTACHMENT ISSUED AGAINST THE COMMANDER OF FORT LAFAYETTE.

The case of the Ex-Police Commissioners of Baltimore, now held in Fort Lafayette, by order of the Government, as State prisoners, was again before the County Court, Judge GARRISON, yesterday noon. The court-room was well filled, mainly by persons who take a deep interest in the case, including a large number belonging in this city and New-York, who are known as eitheir active or secret sympathizers with the Secessionists.

The case, it will be remembered, came before the Court on Friday last, when Judge GARRISON decided that the return to the writ of *habeas corpus*, directing the commanding officer of Fort Lafayette to bring the prisoners—CHARLES H. HOWARD, WILLIAM H. GATCHELL, JOHN G. DAVIS, and D. D. HINKS—before the Court, insufficient.

The prisoners, yesterday, were represented by Messrs. WOOD and VAN LOON; the U. S. District-Attorney, Mr. SMITH, appeared for the Government, and the commanding officer at Fort Lafayette, was represented by Lieut. LAY. The case was adjourned on Friday last, at the suggestion of the Court, to have the return to the writ amended. Mr. WOOD, of counsel for prisoners, when the case was taken up yesterday, desired to know if the return had been amended. Mr. District-Attorney SMITH said that Col. BURKE had, in his former return, obeyed his instructions received through Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, from the President of the United States, and he claimed that it was necessary for the Government to take this position, owing to the condition of the country; that the accused aided people in arms against the Government, and they were as much prisoners of war as if they had borne arms. He concluded by saying that the return to the writ had not been amended, and intimated that it would not be.

The Court, while entertaining no sympathy for the prisoners, nevertheless felt bound to grant the motion made for an attachment against the person of Col. BURKE, and also ordered a precept to issue for the production of the prisoners before the Court. The Sheriff took the orders, and the Court adjourned.

MORTALITY.—The number of deaths in Brooklyn, for the week ending Aug. 10, is as follows: Men, 17; women, 14; boys, 60; girls, 59; whole number, 150; of whom 119 were children and 37 were adults. Whole number of males, 77; females, 73. Principal diseases: Cholera infantum, 46; infantile convulsions, 11; infantile debility, 4; infantile marasmus, 20; teething, 3; consumption, 9; scariet fever, 6; small-pox, 2; measles, 3.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Military Shoulder-Brace AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED. A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, For Family and manufacturing use. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs' Hard-Rubber Truss challenges comparison with any Truss in New-York. Sixty days' trial given. Warranted cleanly and perfect for five years. Office for the radical treatment of Hernia, Varicocele, &c., No. 2 Barclay-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

MARRIED.

TIMM—SIMONS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Aug. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. D. Thomas, of the Welch Congregational Church, ELLIS H. TIMM, of Birmingham, England, to Miss LIZZIE M. SIMONS, of this City.

HERBERT—LYDDON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 10, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, Mr. G. W. HERBERT to Miss AMELIA T. LYDDON.

DIED.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 12, ELISABETH DAVIS, youngest daughter of Evan and Teressa Davis, aged 1 year, 8 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock, from their residence, No. 416 West 18th-st.

DIX.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 12, FLORENCE MATILDA, only child of Henry and Almira E. Dix, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from No. 201 East 18th-st.

CLAPP.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Aug. 12, WILLIAM H., only son of Henry B. and Sarah E. Clapp, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 232 Madison-st., without further notice.

BARTLETT.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 12, JOSEPH HOXIE, son of William E. and Josephine H. Bartlett, aged 11 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his grandfather, Joseph Hoxie, No. 3 Rutgers-place, on Wednesday morning, the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock.

LOVE.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, Aug. 11, AGNES, daughter of Andrew and Agnes Love, aged 18 years and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the teachers and scholars of the Sabbath School, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the North Presbyterian Church, corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av., on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MCLAUGHLIN.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 10, after a short illness, Mr. JOSEPH H. MCLAUGHLIN, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Wm. J. Peck, No. 222 West 28th-st., on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

GORDON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 11, JOHN GORDON, aged 26 years.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 279 Gold-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock.

WEIR.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 12, WILLIE WEIR, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 134 Navy-st., at 3 o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) the 13th inst.

HERBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 11, Miss CATHERINE A. HERBERT, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Joshua Rogers, Jr., No. 140 High-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock.

BARTON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 11, WILLIAM BARTON, printer, aged 75 years and 8 months.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, Leeav., between Ross and Rodney sts., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, at 2½ o'clock.

BORRUM.—At Flushing, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 11, in a convulsion while bathing, BARNET B. BORRUM, aged 53 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, at 10 o'clock this day, (Tuesday,) from his late residence, at Flushing, L. I.

☞ California papers please copy.

CALDWELL.—At Fordham, on Monday, Aug. 12, of scarlet fever, ROBERT, eldest son of James and Janet Caldwell, in the 5th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church at Fordham.

PETRIE.—At Rye, Westchester County, on Sunday evening, Aug. 11, EMMA, only child of George H. and Emma F. Petrie, of this City, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 115 West 12th-st., on Wednesday, the 14th, at 3 P. M.

LEAVITT.—At Clifton, Staten Island, on Sunday, Aug. 11, ELIZA WINSLOW, wife of Henry M. Leavitt.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 9 o'clock boat from New-York, Pier No. 2 North River.

HARROD.—At Portchester, on Monday morning, Aug. 12, at the house of his son-in-law, Thos. Truslow, Mr. HENRY HARROD, in the 83d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son-in-law, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the 7th-st. M. E. Church, on Wednesday next, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SHANNON.—At Bergen Point, N. J., SARAH VIRGINIA, only child of Livingston A. and Mary A. Shannon, aged 7½ months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 379 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 2 P. M.

BOORMAN.—At Sing Sing, on Sunday, Aug. 11, JAMES ALBERT BOORMAN, son of Robert Boorman, Esq.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of Rev. Dr. MCKIROY, are requested to attend his funeral, from No. 136 2d-av., on Wednesday next, the 14th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

WILLIAMS.—At Utica, N. Y., on Thursday, Aug. 1, at the residence of his uncle, J. V. P. GARDNER WALWORTH, eldest son of S. Wells and Sarah W. Williams, of Canton, China, aged 12 years and 9 months.

MATTOCKS.—At Georgetown, D. C., Infirmary, on Wednesday, July 31, WILLIAM, eldest son of John S. Mattocks, Esq., New-York City.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited. Funeral this day at Sing Sing, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Troy and Albany papers please copy.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S **KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.**

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 431.—AUG. 12, 1861.

14, 13, 27, 57, 63, 69, 9, 67, 66, 10, 61, 47, 45, 41.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 432.—AUG. 12, 1861.

43, 31, 27, 46, 23, 25, 49, 63, 28, 66, 13, 20, 36.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

APPEAL TO THE TRUE FRIENDS OF THE UNION.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE FORMATION OF A REGIMENT OF FRANCO-AMERICAN ZOUAVES.

Col. d'Epineuil has been authorized to raise a regiment of Franco-American Zouaves. This regiment, accepted by the Government before its formation, is to be organized *a la Française*.

The time allotted to the Colonel for the execution of his mission is extremely limited, as he is to be under marching orders on the 5th of September. Col. d'Epineuil, whom the experience of 17 years' service renders most fully capable of carrying out with success the enterprise which he has undertaken, has, unfortunately, no fortune beyond the sword which he offers for the defence of the Union, but he thinks that he may venture to appeal to the patriotism of the citizens of New-York, in order to obtain by contributions proportional to the means of each one, the sum of $5,000 which is necessary to enable him to answer the expectations of Government by being in readiness at the time appointed.

Subscriptions are received at Mrs. Vandenhoff's, No. 35 28th-st., New-York; M. de Masiel, office of the *French-American Advertiser*, No. 40 Howard-st., New-York; Mrs. Merriam, No. 1 Garden-st., Brooklyn, and M. l'Abbé Lafont, No. 90 West 24th-st.

Books will be open at the headquarters of the regiment, No. 86 Cedar-st., by which the use made of the amount spent for the wants of *enlistment of service and general organization* can be controlled. These books will be balanced as soon as the necessary outlay is made, and statements of amount distributed among the subscribers. The residue of the amount, should any remain, will be paid, on a receipt, into the funds of relief for the families of volunteers.

At his farewell parade, the Colonel will publish the names of the persons who may have been pleased to contribute in any degree to the organization of the regiment he has the honor of commanding.

LETTERS FOR SECEDED STATES CAN BE FORWARDED BY ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,

by observing the following directions:

Inclose each letter in a United States Government Envelope—an ordinary envelope with a stamp affixed will not answer. The Company will forward and deliver at any point where it has an office, or will mail as near as possible to the point of address, paying Confederate postage, for a fee of 25 cents.

The rate here given is for letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight; each half ounce being charged 3 cents by the United States Government, and 25 cents by the Express Company.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, seamstress, or maid for a lady; has excellent City references; can be seen for two days at her present employers. Call at No. 38 West 22d-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, Protestant, as waitress and chambermaid; can do fine sewing or work in a laundry; wages not so much an object as a good place; best City reference given. Call or address by note, to MARY SHEPHERD, No. 19 President-st., near Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn.

A WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a colored woman as waiter and chambermaid; a good washer and ironer, and with good City references. Apply at No. 27 Park-place, corner Church-st., third floor.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom wanted, by a single man of good address, and possessing a thorough knowledge of his business in all its branches; is perfectly sober and honest, and willing to serve his employer to the utmost of his ability; would assist at gardening; with full permission he refers to his last employer, No. 20 Exchange place, Room No. 21. Address J. K., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO obtain a situation as coachman; understands the care and management of horses, and willing to make himself useful to his employer; he is also a good vegetable gardener. Address J. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A THOROugh English Protestant, a situation as coachman; can bring good recommendations from his last situations; no objection to the country; knows the City well. Can be seen or heard from at No. 81 4th av., by applying for E. E., for 3 days.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO obtain a situation for his coachman, not having any use for his services at the present time. He can recommend him in every respect, without reservation. Address Box No. 2,001 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober, honest and industrious man who thoroughly understands his business; can give good City reference. Call, or address for two days, No. 75 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, saddlery store.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer by a single man, who can milk; understands the care of horses and all kinds of stock; has good reference. Address J. S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a respectable young man who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriage and horses; can be highly recommended. Address C. W., No. 37 St. Mark's-place, in the morning, and Box No. 301 *Times* Office, in the afternoon.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a young man, aged 27 years; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen for 2 days, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, at the drug-store, 17th-st. and 4th-av., or any notes addressed to J. M. will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Call at or address A. M., No. 147 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., care Thomas Sanders, public caterer and waiter.

A SWAITER.—WAITER'S SITUATION WANTED by a young man, who is lately disengaged, or to travel with a gentleman; has good City references to families whom he has served for some years back; no objection to go in the country. Commands left at Box No. 195 *Times* Office, addressed J. M., will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as waiter in a private family; is leaving his present place on account of the family breaking up. Can offer first-class reference. Address C. C., 130 8th-st.

UN JEUNE HOMME FRANCAIS CONNAISSANT le service de table desire se placer dans une famille privée. Adresse B. N., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

TWO YOUNG MEN WILL GIVE $5 EACH to any one enabling them to work their passage to San Francisco. Address F. P. S., Eagle Hotel, No. 14 Greenwich-st.

ANY PERSON IN THE COUNTRY WISHing the services of one or two half-orphan American boys, until they are 19 or 21 years of age, can have them bound to them by addressing MARION HOYT, Greenpoint, L. I., giving name, residence and satisfactory reference.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, TO LIVE a short distance in the country; one who understands all kinds of cooking, makes good bread, butter, &c., and is clean in her kitchen, may apply at No. 14 West 14th-st, between 10 and 12 o'clock this day.

A NURSE.—WANTED, AS NURSE FOR A BABE six weeks old, a young healthy woman accustomed to children, and who will wash for the lady and babe; references required. Apply at No. 45 7th-av.

GENTEEL EMPLOYMENT FOR BOTH SEXES.—Our Receipt Book contains the celebrated 100 METROPOLITAN HOTEL RECIPES, and much Advice to Housekeepers, including the famous HOLLAND WASHING RECIPE. Book retails or is sent with circular by mail, for 12 cents. $6 to $10 a week made sure. No talking requisite, a circular that every one reads effects its object. Call or send for a circular. STAFFORD & CO., Publishers, No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to
H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5,15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

1861 GRAND HOLIDAY EXCURSION TO TILTON'S GROVE AND LONG BRANCH, N. J., STOPPING AT FORT HAMILTON DOCK EACH WAY. On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, THE STEAMBOAT SEA-SHORE WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS: 1861

From foot of Robinson-st., N. R., at 10 A. M.
From Fort Hamilton Wharf, L. I., at 10:30 A. M.

Connecting with cars at Port Monmouth for the above places.

Returning, leave Long Branch at 4:45 P. M., and Tilton's Grove at 5:15 P. M., arriving in New-York before dark.

A Cotillion Band will accompany the Excursion.

Tickets to Tilton's Grove and return, 50 cents; tickets to Long Branch and return, $1. Large parties taken at reduced rates.

These Excursions will be continued EVERY DAY.

DAILY EXCURSION TO LONG BRANCH, N. J., AND TILTON'S GROVE.

The steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:

Long Branch, at ..... 4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at ..... 5.15 P. M.
Arriving in New-York before dark.

This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.

To Long Branch and return $1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return 50
To Port Monmouth and return 40

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artizans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct—no extra charge. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.,	7:15 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.,	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.

This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods. Lace Mantillas, &c., auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions. Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. RATTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway

INSTRUCTION.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. K. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

AUGUST.—BOOKKEEPING, PENMANSHIP, Arithmetic, &c., taught day and evening during August; students from City or country pursue such studies as they prefer, at hours suiting, independent of classes, and progress as rapidly as their enterprise and ability will permit; young men or boys whose diffidence has prevented their progress in large schools, receive here strictly individual instruction, and learn more in two weeks than in months under class systems. M. S. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 18th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 9th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 39th-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A THOroughly educated, amiable and refined American lady, of large experience in teaching, would be happy to obtain a reappointment. She is fitted to instruct in the following branches, viz.: Higher English, French, which she speaks fluently, Spanish and the first principles of music; or would assume the duties of governess to small children. The very highest references, &c., can be offered. Compensation of no importance. Parties not sincerely desirous of securing the offices of the undersigned, are respectfully but earnestly solicited not to respond. Address at once, R. G., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, OF MIDDLE age, a graduate of the University of Heidelberg, fully competent to instruct in French, German, Latin, and every other branch of a superior education, desires an engagement as tutor in a private family, or as professor at a college, or respectable institution. Best references given. Address, stating terms, C. R. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A GERMAN LADY, OF MANY YEARS' experience in tuition and qualified to teach English in all its branches, together with German, French and music, desires to give private lessons in either of the above, on moderate terms. Would also take classes in German at schools and seminaries. The best references given. Address A. B. C., No. 192 Stanton-st.

ONE QUALIFIED TO TEACH THE ORDINARY English branches, and possessing some knowledge of vocal and instrumental music, desires a situation as teacher in school or family; she is accustomed to playing an organ in church. Salary very low. Address immediately "X., Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y."

A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE IN teaching the English branches, French and music, and who can furnish unexceptionable references, wishes to obtain a home in some family where her services would be received as compensation. Address A. B. C., for one week, Box No. 2,652 Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HOBART College having had several years experience as a teacher, wishes a situation in a college or academy. Specialty, Latin, Greek, French and German. Good references given. Address TEACHER, Pulaski, N. Y.

A GRADUATE OF YALE COLLEGE wishes a situation as principal of a thriving academy. Can furnish the best of references respecting his experience and success in such a position. Address, stating terms, &c., TEACHER, Box No. 1,633 New-Haven, Conn.

AS TEACHER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY an experienced lady teacher, competent to instruct in nearly every branch which may be required. Best references given. Address Miss DEERING, East Hampton, Mass.

A TEACHER.—A LADY, QUALIFIED TO TEACH English, French and drawing, may hear of a good situation in a small school, near the City, by applying to WM. WILLIAMS, Hackensack, N. J.

AS TUTOR.—A GERMAN DOCTOR OF PHILOsophy desires a situation as tutor in a private family, or as professor in a college; best of references given. Address E. M., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, VILlage houses and lots, with gardens attached, and near the Village of Madison, Morris County, N. J.; farms of 214, 206 acres; several others from 160 down to 20 acres. These are all good farms, and worthy the attention of any who are desirous of valuable country property. One of 41 acres, good building, abounds in fruit of every kind, fine lawn of shaded trees around the house, fine garden, &c. Terms easy; within ten minutes' walk of the depôt. Some 20 farms of the above description for sale. Inquire of the subscriber, near the depôt, Waverly house.
S. D. HUNTING.
MADISON, Morris County, N. J., August 5, 1861.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE location for fruit-growing, 48 acres of land; soil, deep sandy loam, without stones; 30 miles from New-York, 4 miles from railroad depôt, 6 from ship harbor; contains over 4,000 bearing peach trees, young apple orchard of ten acres, two acres of pears and cherries, and two acres of small fruits. Price, $2,000. Half can remain on mortgage. Address J. MAYO, Farmingdale, Long Island, New-York.

TARRYTOWN—FOR SALE—A FINE FARM, in the above vicinity; location very pleasant and healthy; views entensive; new cottage-house and 70 acres of first-rate land, well watered; good orchard and some woodland; terms very accommodating. Address Box No. 32 Post-office, Tarrytown.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 139 ACRES, 100 under good improvement; good house and barns; excellent soil, well adapted for a dairy or raising of sheep; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at No. 155 West 21st-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED or unimproved property in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful and productive property on Mystic River in the beautiful City of Mystic, Conn., consisting of about an acre of ground, six cottage houses, and a splendid mansion, built in the Italian style, all in perfect order.
W. C. GODDARD, No. 85 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT TARRYtown, a large modern-built house, nearly new, with carriage-house and stable, about an acre of ground, abundance of fine fruit, and a view of the Hudson; near the depôt. Will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy.
JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT brown stone front residence, No. 9 West 28th-st., New-York; house 25 feet 6 inches by 56 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches deep; modern style; hot and cold water; heaters, &c. Also, the four story and basement brown stone front building, No. 20 by 78, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York. Also, elegant country seat at Ossining; new; sixteen rooms; fine view of Hudson; barn; carriage, ice and out houses; fish-ponds; fruit; and twenty-seven acres, all tillable. For sale to close estate. SCRIBNER & DENSLOW, Attorneys for Executor, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.
J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 132 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ONE SECOND-HAND TANK, OF 50 to 100 bbls. capacity. Address F. J. SAGE, Middletown, Conn.

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S
THROAT CONFECTIONS,
ARE
GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,
GOOD FOR LECTURERS,
GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,
GOOD FOR SINGERS,
GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.
CHILDREN CRY FOR
SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE SICK HEADACHE.
CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.
CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point. "USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name ☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜ is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success.*

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Sore Throat	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	Cures Urinary Disease, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book..$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco and Book.... 7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book.... 5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book..... 4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book..... 1 00
Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON River, forty-five minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-st., a suite of large airy rooms are now vacant in the Woodland Park House. This family mansion, surrounded by thirty acres of picturesque grounds, is beautifully situated on the banks of the Hudson, within two minutes walk of the railroad station; excellent bathing, boating and fishing; good stabling. For terms, &c., apply at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. & 22d-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. The location of the house and ground is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board can be obtained at Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles from the City by the Hudson River Railroad; house 3 minutes' walk from the depôt; overlooking river and creek. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 388 Broadway, up stairs, for one week.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SECured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Coenties-slip.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms in a small family, where all the comforts of home may be enjoyed; house pleasantly located, with all the modern improvements, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; terms moderate. Apply at No. 36 Willow-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Desirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

NO. 35 WEST THIRTIETH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av., two or three select families and three or four gentlemen can now be accommodated, with suites and single rooms, elegantly furnished and in one of the most delightful locations in the City. Table first-class. References exchanged.

IN A PRIVATE HOUSE.—A LARGE FURnished first story front room (parlor) to let, suitable for one gentleman, at $14, or two at $18, a month. Apply at No. 187 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park. References exchanged. If required, breakfast may be given.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 24 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET.

TO LET.—A NUMBER OF LARGE AND MEDIUM houses in the upper part of the City, principally in the middle and west side. Also, a number of stores on the business avenues. Also, a large store and basement at the junction of Broadway, 7th-av. and 42d-st., 26 feet front by about 125 feet deep; the stories over the store are being fitted up for a hotel in connection with the adjoining buildings. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av., corner of 16th-st. Office open from morning till 9 o'clock in the evening.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 4 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," Degraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—TO LET ON 5th-av., centrally situated above Madison Park, a fine corner house, well furnished, with stable connected in the rear; possession immediately. Address Box No. 2,060, Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADison-av., near 23d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 20TH-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, suitable for a small genteel family—12 rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—WANTED, IN A PLEAsant neighborhood in town, a small furnished house. Apply stating terms, address, and length of time for which a lease could be given, to Box No. 3,753 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE, AT NYACK, on the Hudson, accessible by five steamers daily, and by the trains of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and the Hudson River Railroad, having a delightful location directly on the river, with facilities for boating, fishing, bathing and horseback riding, is open for boarders both by the day and week. Charges to suit the times. Address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial Colleges of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.

TRIESEMAR No. 2
completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3
is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 1, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALSE ACTS UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, injections, Cauterization, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; D

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Buy at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1863.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt Readjustment Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of September next, to retire bonds previously surrendered, shall bear interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's office, or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York.

W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, dated the 13th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Cent on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN HARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1861.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000, IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ENGAGED IN DEFENDING THE INTEGRITY OF THE NATIONAL UNION.—Bonds of the Corporation for the above purpose, in sums of $100 and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same, at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

$100,000 TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA and Virginia State Bonds can be placed, with entire safety, so as to yield 80 to 100 cents within two to four years. This is a remarkable opportunity, resulting in large mutual benefits. The advertiser refers by permission to J. T. Souther, Esq., and Mr. J. T. Van Vleck, Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., and can be seen daily at the office of Messrs. S. DEZGEE & WM. CLARKE, No. 8 Pine-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock. None but principals need apply.

WANTED—$9,000, FOR THREE TO FIVE YEARS, on bond and mortgage on property in Brooklyn, located immediately on and adjacent to Flatbush-av., Warren and Baltic sts., and at this time valued at more than double the amount. Bondsmen unexceptionable. Two lines of City cars run past the property, and the location is in every way desirable. Address BROOKLYN PROPERTY, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The trahsfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

$55.000—(TO BE DIVIDED.)—$12,000, $10,000, $8,000, $7,500, $6,000, $5,000, $3,000, $2,500, and various smaller sums to lend on mortgages of approved City and Brooklyn real estate. Also, $10,000 on farms. R. SALTONSTALL, No. 11 Wall-st., second story, front.

TREASURY NOTES OF ALL DENOMINATIONS for investment or payment of duties bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers—Salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 128 and 130 Nassau-st., a large and extensive assortment of patent agricultural implements, consisting mowing-machines, reapers, corn-shellers, grain-cleaners, horse-powers, plows, rakes, hoes, shovels, planters, drills, yokes, and every useful farming implement. Also, seeds of all grains, garden-truck, flowers, &c., &c. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

BY LOCKWOOD, BROS. & UNDERHILL,
No. 45 MURRAY-ST.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
A LONG LINE OF BLUE, MIXED AND WHITE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, PLAIN AND RIBBED. ALSO, A FULL LINE OF WOOLEN AND COTTON HOSIERY, TOGETHER WITH A DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND SATINETTS.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A LARGE stock of first-class work, removed for convenience of sale, to No. 141 Broadway. THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, the above superb stock, consisting of parlor suites of various kinds, library suites, reception and dining-room suites, elegant rosewood armoire a glace, secretaries, book-cases, etageres, bedsteads, boudoir work-tables, centre-tables, sideboards, extension dining-tables, chairs, lounges, antique sets, &c, offering a fine opportunity to those in want. Sale positive, for cash.

M. BROWN, Mortgagee

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.

A MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., will sell on TUESDAY, Aug. 13, at 10½ o'clock, all the household furniture, carpets, &c., contained in the house No. 85 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 4 Cortlandt-st., comprising a good assortment of Fall goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

DAN'L H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 740 Broadway, all the furniture contained in the above house, nearly new. Catalogues on morning of sale.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000 CASH.—AN ACTIVE PARTNER wanted in a legitimate brokerage business, fully established, and making from $6,000 to $10,000 per year, even in these times. Location and association unexceptional. BIGGS & ROSSITER, No. 73 Nassau-st.

WANTED.—A PARTNER, BUSINESS MAN OR physician—the latter preferred—to take an equal interest with the advertiser, who is in possession of a fortune-promising medical patent. Address Box No. 2,775 Post-office.

TO CONFECTIONERS.—TO LET, THE ICE Cream saloon attached to Disbrow's Skating Gymnasium, 8th-av., corner of 39th-st. Apply on the premises.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY WAGON AND AMBULANCE HARNESS.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Nos. 50 AND 52 HOWARD-ST. AND No. 16 MERCER, NEW-YORK, August 3, 1861.

Proposals will be received at this office for furnishing, by contract, Army Wagon Harness.

The proposals should state the price at which they can be furnished at the places of manufacture, and the price at which they can be delivered at this depôt, the number which can be made by the bidder within one month after receipt of the order; also the number which he can deliver within one week.

The harness must exactly conform to the following specifications, and to the established patterns:

Four-mule harness as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

TWO QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 6 inches long, 3½ inches wide, sewed into 14 inch rings of ⅞ inch iron; hip straps, 3 feet 11 inches long, 2½ inches wide; stay pieces 2 feet long, 2½ inches wide, with 1⅜ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 5 feet long, 1¾ inch wide; side straps, 4 feet long, 1¾ inch wide; tie straps, 15 inches long, ⅜ inch wide, tapering to a point.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—Long side 2 feet 3 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a two-inch buckle; short side 1 foot 5 inches long and 2 inches wide.

TWO HAIR TUGLARS, 18 to 19 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ⅞ inch wide.

TWO PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

TWO PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅜ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅜ inch wide.

TWO BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 11½ inches long, 1¼ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1½ inch wide; nose piece 11 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 6½ inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide with 1 inch buckle; butts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 lbs. to the dozen.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 3 feet long, 2¼ inches wide.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 16 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron, with T on one end, weight 7½ to 8 lbs. per pair. Twisted or straight.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 22 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron. Twisted.

TWO NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 1 inch long, 2¼ inches wide, with 2¼-inch buckle.

TWO NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap. Twisted.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree; head, gullet and cantle, ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horsehide; flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide; surcingle 7 feet 3 inches long, 2¾ inches wide, with a 2¾ inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1¾ inch wide; these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle, Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1¾ inch wide, with 1¾-inch buckle; stirrups, malleable iron, tinned, bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13½ pounds to a dozen pair. LEAD.

TWO COLLARS, 17¾ to 18 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

TWO BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO NECK STRAPS and CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO BELLY BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO CRUPPERS AND HIP STRAPS.—Back strap 5 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2¾ inches wide. Hip Straps with 2 feet 4 inches long, 1¾ inch wide, each with a hook at one end.

TWO BACK BANDS, 3 feet 4 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

TWO MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1⅜ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the centre to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ⅞ inch wide, with a buckle at one end, and an 8-inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy plaited horse-hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 22—8 bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 18 inches wide, 17 inches deep, 84 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, coopered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

Four-horse Harness, as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

TWO QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 3 inches long, 3½ inches wide, sewed into 4-inch rings of ⅞ inch iron; hip straps, 4 feet long, 3 inches wide; stay pieces, 2 feet 3 inches long, 3 inches wide, with 1⅜ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 6 feet long, 1¾ inch wide; side straps, 5 feet 6 inches long, 1¾ inch wide; the straps 15 inches long, ⅜ inch wide, tapering to a point.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—Long side, 2 feet 4 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a 2-inch buckle; short side, 1 foot 6 inches long and 2 inches wide.

TWO HAIR COLLARS.—20 to 23 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ⅞ inch wide.

TWO PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

TWO PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅜ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅜ inch wide, of alum tanned leather.

TWO BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet 2 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 12½ inches long, 1¼ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1½ inch wide; nose piece 12 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 6 inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet 2 inches long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; butts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 pounds the dozen.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet 6 inches long, 2¼ inches wide.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted or straight, with T on one end, weight 9 pounds per pair.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 28 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted.

TWO NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½-inch buckle.

TWO NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, twisted No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap, swivel in the chain.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horse-hide; flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide; surcingle 7 feet 5 inches long, 2¾ inches wide, with 2½-inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1½ inches wide; these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle, Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1¾ inches wide, with 1¾-inch buckle; stirrups malleable iron tinned bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13½ lbs. to a dozen pair. LEAD.

TWO BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO COLLARS, 20 to 22 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

TWO NECK-STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

TWO BELLY-BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR TRACE-CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO CRUPPERS AND HIP-STRAPS.—Back Strap 6 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2¾ inches wide. Hip-Straps with buckles each 2 feet 8 inches long, 1⅜ inch wide, with wrought hooks.

TWO BACK BANDS, 3 feet 7 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

TWO MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1⅜ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet 1 inch long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the center to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ⅞ inch wide, with a buckle at one end and an 8-inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy platted horse hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CUREY COMB, No. 22—8 bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 21 inches wide, 18 inches deep, 3½ inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, coopered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6-horse harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace chain, crupper and hip straps, back bands and coupling straps are doubled; one bearing chain 3 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, with a T on each end added; and lead line to be 28 feet long.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6-mule harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace-chains, crupper and hip straps, back band, and coupling-straps, are doubled; one bearing chain, 3 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, with a T on each end added; and lead line to be 28 feet long.

Proposals will also be received for making and delivering ambulance harness for two or four mule or horse teams,—a specification of which will be hereafter furnished.

Forms of proposals and guarantees will be furnished upon application to this office, and none will be considered that do not conform thereto.

The privilege is reserved by and for the United States of rejecting any proposal that may be deemed extravagant.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope inclosing them, "Proposals for furnishing Army Wagon and Ambulance Harness," and addressed to

Major D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster U. S. Army.

IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS.

The Navy Department will receive offers from parties who are able to execute work of this kind, and who are engaged in it, of which they will furnish evidence with their offer, for the construction of one or more IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS-OF-WAR, either of iron or of wood and iron combined, for sea or river service, to be of not less than ten nor over fifteen feet draught of water; to carry an armament of from eighty to one hundred and twenty tons weight, with provisions and stores for from one hundred and sixty-five to three hundred persons, according to armament, for sixty days, with coal for eighty days. The smaller draught of water, compatible with other requisites, will be preferred. The vessel to be rigged with two masts, with wire rope standing rigging, to navigate at sea.

A general description and drawings of the vessel, armor, and machinery, such as the work can be executed from, will be required.

The offer must state the cost and the time for completing the whole, exclusive of armament and stores of all kinds, the rate of speed proposed, and must be accompanied by a guarantee for the proper execution of the contract, if awarded.

Persons who intend to offer are requested to inform the Department of their intention before the 15th August, instant, and to have their propositions presented within twenty-five days from this date.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 65 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Bowerson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1861.

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches; to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheels to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as the Department may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 6th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Department, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, to cover any good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

PROPOSAL FORM.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number, United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee, that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 50 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

July 10, 1861.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of STAMMERS & MASON, was mutually dissolved on the 1st day of May last, and the subscriber is alone authorized to collect the outstanding debts due the late firm.

HARLEM, Aug. 13, 1861. WILLIAM STAMMERS.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEROTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 5½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 14, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 3¼ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 10 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 18, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 18, 3¼ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 7¾ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 3¼ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3¼ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3¼ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 14, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 3¼ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 19, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3¼ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3¼ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3¼ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows. Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point or the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK and WHITESTONE, Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer T. V. ARRIWSMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o clock, from Pier No. 28 East River, east side of Peck-slip, for the above-named landings.

Returning, will leave as follows:

Roslyn,	6:30 A. M.	Sands' Point,	7:35 A. M.
Glen Wood,	6:35 A. M.	Great Neck,	7:55 A. M.

SECRETARY CHASE IN NEW-YORK.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WELCOMES SECRETARY CHASE AND SECRETARY SMITH.

INTERESTING SPEECHES OF THE SECRETARIES.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber, for the purpose of welcoming Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior. About a hundred of the most prominent merchants of the City were present, including PETER COOPER, Esq., MOSES H. GRINNELL, and other gentlemen of equal note. The honorable guests were introduced to the Chamber by JOHN J. CISCO, Esq., Assistant United States Treasurer in this City, and Collector HIRAM BARNEY.

On motion of J. SMITH HOMANS, DR PEYSTER OGDEN Esq., was called to the Chair.

Mr. OGDEN accepted the post agreeably to the wishes of the Chamber, and, on behalf of the members, welcomed Mr. CHASE to the Chamber. He said this was not the time for political differences when secession—which means revolution—had made our country its victim. The merchants, he said, were thoroughly aware of the object of the visit of the Secretary to the City, and trusted that it would be successful, as it deserved. As men and as merchants, they felt it a pleasure thus to do their duty, and in this case they did it with cordial alacrity.

RESPONSE OF SECRETARY CHASE.

Mr. CHASE, in response, said: Allow me to express to you, and through you to this distinguished body of New-York merchants, my profound gratitude for the kind and generous greeting you have extended to me; but, be assured, Mr. President and gentlemen, that the gratitude which I feel on this occasion bears no proportion to that which I feel in view of the assurance which you have given, that in the present crisis of the country we know, and are to know, no parties [Applause]—that the whole energies of the country are to be put forth in the maintenance of the cause of Union, of nationality, and of the permanent interests and honor of the entire people. [Applause.] In contributing to that result no Government can be successful without the cordial, earnest, constant cooperation of the merchants of the country, and when we speak of the merchants of the United States (never I trust to be permanently disunited) we always speak first of the merchants of New-York. You are aware, gentlemen, and Mr. President, that my mission in this City is in no sense a political one. I have come to ascertain whether here—in this great financial and commercial centre—whether here, to which we are accustomed to look from all over the country when we desire to ascertain what are the resources and abilities of the country for any enterprise; whether here, Government may expect to be sustained by the merchants, by the banking interests, by all classes and occupations in New-York, in this great struggle; and, I am glad to feel that the disposition exists here to sustain the Government, and if this disposition be evinced in acts, as I trust it will be, then I have no doubt both of the successful administration of the financial affairs of the Government, and what is a necessary consequence, in the success, the complete success, of the great work which the Government has undertaken—the restoration of the American Union; and with the American Union American prosperity, and equal constitutional rights in all the States, to all citizens. [Applause.] You will pardon me, Sir, for not trespassing further upon the valuable time of the merchants of New-York, but allow me to renew, on my own account, and on behalf of the Administration I represent, my cordial thanks for this greeting, and the assurances with which it is accompanied.

The Chairman then, in felicitous terms, welcomed the Honorable Secretary of the Interior:

SPEECH OF SECRETARY SMITH.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: I am somewhat surprised at being called upon to address you, as I did not come with any intention of representing the Government. The financial affairs of the Government have been placed in the charge of my distinguished friend and colleague. My visit was specially with a view to listen to the expressions of the sympathy by the citizens of New-York in this great crisis in which we are involved. The administration of the department of the Government with which I am connected does not require on my part any participation in the financial arrangements which are necessary to carry on the Government; but as one of the counselors and advisers of the Administration, I can only add my earnest wish, that the expectations of the Secretary of the Treasury from the patriotic citizens of New-York will not be disappointed; that you will not be backward in this great crisis in coming forward to the aid of the Government. The Government is but the representative of the people. The Government has no interest in this struggle which is not shared alike by every citizen in this community—in this wide-extended Republic. The rebellion, which assumed such insignificant proportions when it first manifested itself, has now assumed such gigantic proportions as require the whole energies and power of the Government to suppress it, and restore order and the supremacy of the laws. In a representative Government like ours nothing can be accomplished without the coöperation of the people. When the cooperation of the people is secured against this rebellion, the rebels will be powerless. This rebellion cannot be crushed, prosperity cannot be restored, confidence cannot be reposed, unless the people shall come forward and furnish the Government with the means necessary to put down rebellion and restore the Union. This, I have no doubt, can be easily accomplished, with the coöperation of the country—especially if the people of the great Empire State and the City of New-York are willing to make small sacrifices, it can be easily accomplished, and confidence and peace be again restored to the land. If you are willing to make a present sacrifice—should a sacrifice be required to restore peace and permanent prosperity to the country—I have, gentleman, the fullest confidence that our Government will be successful. I have the fullest confidence that the patriotism of the people of this country who are loyal to the Union will manifest itself in such a manner as will enable the Government to suppress this rebellion and restore union and harmony to every State in this Union. [Applause.] I am satisfied that in every one of these States—unless it be South Carolina alone—there is a majority of the people who earnestly desire to see a restoration of the power of the Federal Government. They have been deceived. They have been deluded. They have been taught to believe, by demagogues who have misrepresented the Government, that those who administer the Government are hostile to the peculiar rights of those States. The Administration has no other object in view than to restore the Union, enforce the laws in every State in the Union, and secure justice and equal rights to all. In order to do this it must be furnished with the means which are necessary to restore the power of the Government. Let us rally around the standard of our country and victory shall attend our arms. I know that the public mind suffers depression on account of the recent repulse in Virginia, but, I trust that soon, by confidence in the Government, and the power of the people who have enlisted in its behalf, confidence will be restored, and the power of the Government vindicated. [Applause.]

The various members of the Chamber were then personally introduced to the Secretaries, and half an hour was spent in social intercourse. The members expressed the most lively admiration for the Republican frankness and genality of both the distinguished members of the Cabinet.

It is expected, as will be perceived by reference to our financial column, that Secretary CHASE will finish his business with the New-York bankers so as to leave for Washington to-day.

FLAGS OF TRUCE.

The following correspondence has taken place between Mr. HARRIS and Gen. BEAUREGARD, in relation to the application to look for the body of Col. CAMERON:

JULY 2, 1861.

To Gen. Beauregard, or Commanding Officer of Confederate Army:

SIR: I send this by a friend and trusty servant, who is well known to many officers in our Army. He is sent for the purpose of obtaining from you a permit for Mr. H. S. MCGRAW and myself to pass your lines to obtain the body of Col. CAMERON, who fell in the action of yesterday. My solicitude in this matter is an impulse of private character. The rigid rules established in Washington with reference to flags of truce prevent me from carrying out my wishes without proceeding as I am now doing.

I believe Gen. BEAUREGARD will recollect me while a resident of New-Orleans, but if President Davis, Gen. Lee, Gen. Johnston, Gen. Wigfall, Cols. Miles, Keitt, or Withers, are present, they will not hesitate to vouch for me. Gen. BONHAM, and in fact, nearly all your officers know me. In addition to the gratification of performing a sacred duty, I would be highly delighted to meet in your camp many of my most valued friends. It is proper for me to add, that I have not been in any manner connected with the action of the Government here, and that I am neutral.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

ARNOLD HARRIS.

Please make the passport for A. HARRIS, P. S. MCGRAW, and two servants. I have not named my friend or servant for prudential reasons, but either of the gentlemen above named can vouch for them.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 22, 1861.

SIR: I am instructed by Gen. BEAUREGARD, commanding the First Corps, Army of the Potomac, to say that he has received your note of the 22d, and to reply thereto.

The General declines giving an informal permit to any one residing beyond his advanced lines for any purpose which may be accomplished by those formal proceedings known to, and practiced by, civilized belligerent nations. By no act of his will he lower the dignity of the Confederate States as a nation by permitting that to be done indirectly which the usages of civilized warfare accomplish directly.

The arbitrary and unusual course adopted in such cases as you refer to by the United States Government will be the guide of the General's conduct in return. Any one, therefore, coming within his lines without the proper flag, will be sent under an escort to the Confederate Government for examination.

The General deems proper for me to add that humanity should teach an enemy to care for its wounded, and Christianity to bury its dead.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. MANNING, Aide-de-Camp.

To ARNOLD HARRIS.

CAPTURE OF A BRITISH VESSEL.

Yesterday morning Prize-master MCKAY, U. S. N., reported the arrival in his charge of the British brig *Sarah Carr*, which had been captured off Wilmington, N. C., under the following circumstances: On the 18th of July, the brig in question, loaded with naval stores, sailed from Charleston, S. C., bound to Wilmington, and thence to Liverpool, England. On the 3d of August she was captured while attempting to go into Wilmington.

The master claimed to have a right to go into and leave the port, under the following pass from the Confederate military authorities:

HEAD-QUARTERS, S. D. C. D., WILMINGTON, N. C., July 24, 1861.

The British brig *Sarah Carr*, bound for Liverpool, has permission to proceed to sea without interruption.

Signed, R. C. GATLIN, Brigadier-General Commanding.

The usual proceedings *in preparatorio* were commenced, and the vessels and cargo will be libeled for condemnation in due course of law, by the Prize Commissioners for the United States District-Attorney as lawful prize to the captors.

A PIRATE IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

The schooner *Mary and Adeline L. Jenkins*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, reports having been spoken by a privateer. Capt. JENKINS says that while lying at anchor under Tangier Island, in the Chesapeake BAY, waiting for wood, a pungy-rigged craft came across from the direction of Ingram Bay. She came up under his quarter and hailed him, asking where he loaded, and where he was bound. Capt. JENKINS informed the pirate that he had loaded his cargo (wood) up Tangier Sound, and was bound to New-York. The pirate did not make any reply, but kept off and run under the stern of the schooner for the purpose of reading her name.

The *Mary and Adeline* hails from Deal's Island, Md., and, to the surprise of Capt. JENKINS, the pungy hailed from the same place.

After passing from under the stern the captain went to the main hatch and sung out, "Tumble up here." At this time there were only three men on deck, but in response to the orders of the captain over forty men, armed with muskets, jumped on deck. After this movement on the part of the pirate she eased off her sheets and stood up Tangier Sound.

Capt. JENKINS also says that in two hours from that time a United States steamer passed up the Sound, and in an hour after the report of five heavy guns were heard in the direction of the steamer. Capt. JENKINS is of the opinion that if his vessel had hailed from a Northern port he would have been captured. In all probability they knew him, as he has traded in those waters for many years.

He says they laugh at the blockade in Maryland, and if the National vessels would overhaul *all* vessels, they would pick up privateers nearly every day. The pungy was only twenty-five tons burden, and would readily pass for an innocent fishing boat. She carried no gun on deck.

THE NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 10, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 82.—The following promotions and appointments have been made by the Governor in the New-York State Volunteer Regiments, organized pursuant to "An Act to authorize the embodying and equipment of a volunteer militia, and to provide for the public defence:"

FIRST REGIMENT.

Capt. J. Frederick Pierson to be Major, July 29 1861, *vice* James M. Turner, resigned.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Capt. William A. Olmstead to be Lieutenant-Colonel, July 27, 1861, *vice* R. Wells Kenyon, resigned.

Capt. George H. Otis to be Major, July 27, 1861, *vice* Richard D. Bloss, resigned.

Lieut. T. Clement Hadlock, to be Captain, July 27, 1861, *vice* Olmstead, promoted.

Sergeant-Major Le Grand Benedict to be Lieutenant, July 27, 1861, *vice* Calvin W. Link, resigned.

Joseph J. Hagen to be Ensign, June 20, *vice* Lee Churchill, resigned.

George V. Boutelle to be Captain, August 1, 1661, *vice* John W. Armitage, resigned.

Edward Merritt to be Ensign, July 18, 1861, *vice* George A. Hitchcock, resigned.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Ensign Leonard F. Hepburn to be Lieutenant, July 6, 1861, *vice* Wm. S. Moulton, resigned.

Sergeant John Howland Pell to be Ensign, July 6, 1861, *vice* Hepburn, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Charles F. Davies to be Ensign, July 5, 1861, *vice* Charles H. Seaman, resigned.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Lieut. Wm. Deetz to be Captain, July 6, 1861, *vice* Jacob Schoenleber, resigned.

Lieut. Gustav A. Bransen to be Captain, July 6, 1861, *vice* Lewis Hochheim, deceased.

Ensign Julius De Bosche to be Lieutenant, July 6, 1861, *vice* Deetz, promoted.

Ensign Charles Heuster to be Lieutenant, July 6, 1861, *vice* Bransen, promoted.

Ensign Frederick Thibaut to be Lieutenant, July 11, 1861, *vice* Theodore Schnedle, resigned.

Charles E. Faber De Four to be Ensign, July 11, 1861, *vice* Thibaut, promoted.

Maximilian Bechter to be Ensign, July 6, 1861, *vice* De Bosche, promoted.

R. E. Yelverton to be Ensign, July 6, 1861, *vice* Hugo Rotche, resigned.

NINTH REGIMENT.

Ensign Charles W. Prescott, to be Captain, June 13, *vice* Harry Wright, resigned.

Wm. S. Andrews to be Ensign, June 22, 1861, *vice* Thomas P. McElrath, resigned.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Noah L. Farnham to be Colonel, June 4, 1861, *vice* Ellsworth, deceased.

Major John A. Cregier to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Farnham, promoted.

Charles McK. Leoser to be Major, June 15, 1861, *vice* Cregier, promoted.

Edward Bernhard to be Lieutenant, June 4, 1861, *vice* William H. Revere, Jr., resigned.

Louis Fitzgerald to be Lieutenant, June 2, 1861, *vice* E. M. Coates, resigned.

Andrew Underhill to be Lieutenant, June 22, 1861, *vice* Frank E. Yates, resigned.

Joseph E. McFarland to be Lieutenant, June 1, 1861, *vice* C. A. Bell, resigned.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Robert M. Richardson to be Lieutenant-Colonel, June 19, 1861, *vice* James L. Graham, resigned.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

Adolph Becker to be Captain, July 6, 1861, *vice* William Schoen, resigned.

Ensign Charles Coutourier to be Lieutenant, July 17, 1861, *vice* William Knecht, resigned.

Ensign George Koenig to be Lieutenant, July 21, 1861, *vice* Philip Druckert, resigned.

George Minch to be Ensign, July 17, 1861, *vice* Coutourier, promoted.

Charles Lorch to be Ensign, July 21, 1861, *vice* Koenig, promoted.

THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Lieut. Chester H. Cole to be Captain, July 29, 1861, *vice* John F. Aikins, resigned.

Robert H. Brett to be Lieutenant, July 29, 1861, *vice* Cole, promoted.

Lucius C. Mix to be Ensign, July 29, 1861, *vice* Andrew J. Schott, resigned.

THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Major Newton B. Lord to be Colonel, *vice* Wm. C. Browne, resigned.

George Merrill to be Lieutenant, July 19, 1861, *vice* Edwin Bingham, resigned.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

John F. McConnin to be Lieutenant, July 9, 1861, *vice* M. F. Hackett, resigned.

James G. White to be Lieutenant, July 9, 1861, *vice* S. A. McCarty, resigned.

Wm. De Lacy to be Lieutenant, July 8, 1861, *vice* David Kerr, resigned.

George W. Clark to be Ensign, July 11, 1861, *vice* Charles G. Vosburgh, resigned.

James R. O'Beirne to be Ensign, July 9, 1861, *vice* J. V. Willitt, resigned.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Assistant Adjutant-General.

PLANS OF THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer.

Intelligence was received here this morning, which explains the apparent inactivity of the rebels since the battle of Bull Run. According to these accounts, no sooner was it known at Richmond that Gen. MCCLELLAN had been withdrawn from Western Virginia, than it was determined to take advantage of that circumstance, to recover all that had been lost through the wonderful celerity and military genius of that remarkable man.

Accordingly, when the extent of our defeat was known to them, and when it became apparent that no forward movement from Washington would be made for some weeks, orders were issued for the recovery of their supremacy in Western Virginia. It was not deemed advisable to take Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON from his post near Winchester, but Gen. LEE was at once dispatched towards the West, with orders to make his head-quarters at Staunton or Covington, and to operate in the direction of Cheat Mountain Pass and Beverly. A force of fifteen thousand troops has been placed at his command, drawn principally from Charlottsville, Gordonsville and Staunton. It is said that he will be followed by Gen. ALBERT E. JOHNSTON, with an army of 25,000 men more, taken from Lynchburgh. It is believed at Richmond that these forty thousand men, led by JOHNSTON and LEE, will be able to drive the Union forces out of the whole of Northwestern Virginia, and to reoccupy that territory once more; but most wofully will they be mistaken. In order to prevent Gen. BANKS from marching to the aid of Gen. ROSECRANS and the Union men in that part of the State, Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON will be kept near Charlestown and Harper's Ferry, and will, from time to time, make demonstrations as if about to cross the Potomac. Such is an outline of the plan that the rebels have dared to conceive.

The first intimations of this plan were received here some days ago, and it was stated at that time that the force under Gen. LEE had been taken from the troops at Manassas, and that Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON had been detailed to coöperate with him. Later intelligence, however, shows that this is not so, and that the facts are as above stated.

JEFF. DAVIS AS A ROMANCER.

A correspondent of the Montgomery *Confederation* writes from Richmond as follows:

"The accounts of the great battle continue to come in by installments. *I saw President Davis this morning, who gave me many interesting particulars.*

Their appointments were magnificent. They had 62 pieces of artillery of the very best character. SHERMAN'S Battery, that had a romantic reputation; the West Point Battery; the Rhode Island Battery; all magnificent guns, and *from which not a single discharge had been made. We captured the whole*—the Rhode Island Battery, with 62 horses all harnessed to it, and ready for action. Their muskets, rifles, pistols, bayonets, &c., were superb—of these it is said we shall get from 10,000 to 20,000. Cartouche boxes, knapsacks, India rubber great coats by the wagon load. Ammunition, a *boundless quantity*. Of provisions, *fifty wagon loads had already been hauled without making any impression on their stores.* President DAVIS told me the quantity was supposed to be sufficient for the supply of an army of 50,000 men for the campaign. The killed and wounded of the enemy are estimated at seven thousand to ten thousand men, and of prisoners, two thousand are already in hand, and they continue still to arrive from the front.

Gen. Scott, in a splendid carriage drawn by six horses, passed part of the day at Centreville; Mrs. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and other ladies, were with him. One was a lady of Centreville, with whom Gen. MCGOWAN afterwards spent the evening. Gen. SCOTT said, among other pleasant things, that he had DAVIS and BEAUREGARD in the palm of his hand, and before night would crush them thus—closing his hand like a vice. Nearly all the members of Congress had come over to view the battle at a safe distance.

The President says their preparations were perfect for a victorious march to Richmond. They seized bills of fare issued by Gen. MCDOWELL for dinners to be provided fer him; ne had even arranged his cuisine for his first dinner in Richmond.

Senator WILSON had arranged for a dinner party at Centreville, and had, among other things, *about twenty baskets of champagne*, which he was compelled to leave behind him. He fled in the disguise of the driver of a cart."

A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Argus* writes, under date of Richmond, Aug. 6:

"I am informed to-day by a friend from Manassas, who remained in the city but a few hours, that everything is in readiness for an advance upon Washington. *If we reach that city, drive the enemy from the Relay House and Baltimore, capture Fort McHenry, and be in readiness to march to Philadelphia, should it be necessary to do so, we may consider the war as virtually over.* The Northwest, however, is just now in a critical position. Gen. WISE has retired to Lewisburgh, and will probably await there the arrival of Gen. LEE, unless Gen. COX should pursue him from Charlestown. In that event he will lead his 4,000 to some impregnable pass in the mountains, and, if the worst comes, this spot he will consecrate as a second Thermopylæ."

THE INDIANA TROOPS.

Since the return of the six first regiments, Indiana has in active service the following force of troops:

Twelfth Regiment, Col. JOHN M. WALLACE.
Thirteenth Regiment, Col. SULLIVAN.
Fourteenth Regiment, Col. KIMBALL.
Fifteenth Regiment, Col. WAGNER.
Sixteenth Regiment, Col. HACKLEMAN.
Seventeenth Regiment, Col. HASCALL.
Nineteenth Regiment, Col. MEREDITH.
Twentieth Regiment, Col. BROWN.
Twenty-first Regiment, Col. MCMILLEN.

PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

We learn that EDWARD COLE, CHARLES WITPIN and EDWARD HENDERSON, belonging to the Seventy-first Regiment—the first two to Company A—are prisoners in Richmond, in good health, and well treated. They were captured on the Monday following the battle at Bull Run.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT PAID OFF.

Yesterday morning, pursuant to order, the first four companies of the National Guard, Col. MARSHAL LEFFERTS, assembled at their armory over Tompkins Market, in order to receive the pay due them for their service to the United States. Major PATTEN paid the men. To-day the remaining four companies will be paid. The amount received by a Private is $23 21, a Corporal receives $26 34, a Sergeant $32 01, an Orderly Sergeant $67 31, all of which includes $5 98 for clothing computed at the rate of $3 83 per month. Second Lieutenants received $163 03, including servants and rations; First Lieutenants $171 47, Captains $202 80. The Adjutant received $199 07, the Surgeon $290, the Major $275 93, and Col. LEFFERTS $345 90. The sum required to pay off this regiment amounts to about $35,000.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

Col. RIKER has received marching orders, and the regiment will leave for the seat of war to-morrow. To-day a handsome stand of colors, the gift of Major-Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, will be presented to this *corps* at the camp on Riker's Island. Boats leave from Peck-slip at 2 P. M.

THE FIRST REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

A meeting was held last evening, at Humboldt Hall, by the returned members of this regiment, at which a Committee was appointed, consisting of one member from each company present, to draft resolutions contradicting statements published against the regiment, and to give a full explanation to the public of the treatment received by the regiment since leaving New-York. The Committee to report said resolutions to a meeting which will be held at the same place Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock. Chief DECKER, Board of Engineers and Commissioners are invited to attend; also, the Committee that was appointed to wait on Col. FARNHAM, at Washington.

IRA HARRIS GUARDS (CAVALRY.)

Yesterday Capt. ISAACS joined this Regiment with his company, and has taken his men to Camp Harrington, on Staten Island. Capt. GREEN, who for some time past has been recruiting at the Park Barracks, will be mustered in in a few days. These companies will be accepted, with their officers, as Col. DE FOREST reserves no right to designate any of them. The United States Government will accept this regiment by companies, and furnish horses. Head-quarters, No. 564 Broadway.

THE EMPIRE ZOUAVES.

Company I, of this Regiment, and commanded by Capt. CUMBERLAND, was mustered into the service of the United States yesterday at the arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OREGON RIFLES.

The Chaplain of this command having undertaken to collect a library for the use of the men, now located at Camp Nesmith, South Brother Island, solicits such contributions and donations of books as the patriotic may feel disposed to give. Packages may be sent to Chaplain CORBITT, Oregon Rifles, at head-quarters' No. 43 Cortlandt-street.

THE SCHWARZE JAGER, OR GERMAN BLACK RIFLE REGIMENT.

Col. KOZLAY feels confident that his regiment will now have a speedy completion, and be ready to march in four weeks. He has sent 100 of his men to LANDMANN'S Hamilton Park into camp, on Saturday, to be drilled and practiced in target-shooting, under the charge of skilled officers. His present number is 305, besides three companies that will join the regiment in a few days.

BROOKLYN MILITARY NEWS.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

It is understood that rolls of this regiment were finished yesterday, and in all probability the men will be paid off to-day. It is estimated that more than half the men of this regiment have already reënlisted for the war in other commands, and others are preparing to pursue the same course as soon as they get paid off.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Capt. TAFT, of the Seventieth Regiment, is raising an artillery company for the war. His head-quarters are at the corner of Portland and Myrtle avenues, near the arsenal. The company will have a battery of BISHOP'S breech-loading cannon, which can be fired eighteen times a minute. Capt. TAFT has had considerable experience in the militia, and also served in the war with Mexico.

LONG ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

The men of this regiment, now stationed at Fort Schuyler, last week received their uniforms and equipments, and are ready to leave for the seat of war whenever ordered.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM A MEMBER OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT AT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, July 27, 1861.

You have probably ere this heard of the great battle at Bull Run, and know not whether I am numbered among the dead or not. I avail myself of this opportunity to inform you that I am safe and sound, though confined here as a prisoner of war, but treated kindly by the people, who appear and act very gentlemanly towards us, as much so as they do to their own soldiers. I was captured by the Confederates' cavalry Monday morning, after remaining all night in the woods with our Colonel, who is wounded and also a prisoner with us.

I present you with a few of the names that are available of those confined here at Richmond as prisoners of war. There are several more of the Fourteenth Regiment here, whose names I would gladly send you could I obtain them. Owing to separation it is impossible to get them. We are kindly treated by those in authority, and as far as food is concerned, fare as well as among our own soldiers.

Yours, truly, A. FRANK HOWLAND.

LIST OF PRISONERS.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.—Co. A.—Sergeant James Culley.

Co. C.—Sergeant Henry N. Steward, Corporal A. Frank Howland, private A. Wolstencroft.

Co. D.—Privates, Wm. H. Van Horn, Isaac H. De Dross, Geo. W. Bennett.

Co. E.—Private Geo. H. Rogers.

Co. H.—Privates, John Jolly, Geo. W. Bliss.

FIRE ZOUAVES.—Co. C.—Wm. Stevenson, W. G. Bishop, A. Terweiliger, J. H. Taylor.

The above is a list of names, with a portion of a letter which I received on Saturday, August 10, 1861, from ALBERT FRANK HOWLAND.

L. W. MANCHESTER, No. 1 Green-avenue, Brooklyn.

GOING BACK.

HENRY COCHEN, who was some months ago forced to abandon his business at the South, is making arrangements to return there at the head of a company in the Julian Allen Regiment. His recruiting office is at No. 135 Fourth-street.

New-Jersey.

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED FELON.—A desperate character, named MIKE REYNOLDS, was arrested a few days since on a warrant issued by Justice POPE, of Hoboken, and committed to the County Jail, on the charge of committing an outrageous assault and battery on MRS. STANTON and family, at Washington Village. It has since transpired that the accused is the same person arrested about five years since, on a charge of having committed a rape upon a colored servant girl living in Mr. GREGORY'S family at Weehawken Hill. Before the day of trial, REYNOLDS succeeded in making his escape from jail, disguised in female attire, and has been absent from this part of the country until within a few days past. Mr. GREGORY has taken steps for his trial on that charge, at the Fall Term of Court.

RESIGNED.—First Lieut. A. O. EVANS, editor of the *Hudson County Democrat*, has resigned his commission in Company I, First Regiment N. J. V., and has received an appointment on Major MOUNT'S Staff. Lieut. WM. R. HARRISON, of Capt. CONSMILLER'S Company, in the same regiment, has also resigned from the regiment.

THE HUDSON COUNTY ARTILLERY.—The volunteers in Major HEXAMER'S Battery of six pieces, Hudson County Artillery, were sworn into the United States service yesterday, (Monday,) at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken. They number 125 men, and will probably leave for the seat of war the present week.

BURGLARY.—About 11 o'clock on Sunday night the office of JOHN ANDREWS, real-estate agent, at No. 16 Exchange-place, Jersey City, was burglariously entered, but the thief was disturbed by some person coming down stairs, and left without booty.

REMEMBERING THEIR FAMILIES.—The families of the members of Company I, First Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, (National Guard, Hoboken,) sent home $250 for their families, from their two months' pay.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 12, 1861.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67.....	87	50 Erie Railway..... 26⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	88⅛	350 Reading Railroad.. 36⅛
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	80	150 do..... 36⅜
14,000	Tres. 6%c. 2 Year	96	200 do.....b60 36⅜
650	do.....	96⅛	50 Mich. Cent. R..... 42⅜
25,550	do.....	96⅜	110 M. S. & N. I. Gd. St. 29
7,000	Kentucky St. 6s..	77	100 Ill. Cen. R. scrip.s60 64⅛
6,000	do.....	77⅛	150 do..... 64⅜
2,000	Ky. 6%c. L. Bds..	75	20 Clev., Col. & Cin. R. 94⅜
39,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	46	11 do..... 94
7,000	do.....b5	46	50 Gal. & Chi. R..... 65⅛
10,000	do.....	45⅞	do.....s30 65
10,000	Virginia St. 6s...	51	50 do..... 65⅜
500	do.....	53½	50 do.....b30 65⅜
5,000	Virginia 6s, L. Bs.	62	115 do..... 65⅜
21,000	Missouri St. 6s...	44⅜	100 do..... 65⅜
16,000	do.....	44⅜	300 do..... 65⅜
5,000	do.....s5	44⅜	100 do.....c 65⅞
6,000	Mo. 6s, Is. to H. & St. J. R.....	46	200 Clev. & Tol. R..... 30¾ 754 do..... 30
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s.	63	100 do..... 30¼
1,000	ErieR. 5th M. Bs.	63	200 do.....s15 30
1,000	Har. 2M. Bs. ex int	92½	100 do.....b30 30¼
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	89⅞	100 do.....b60 30¼
20	Bank Commerce...	76	100 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.... 40⅜
5	Del. & Hud. Canal Co	84	100 do..... 40⅜
100	Pacific M. S. Co.s30	75	50 do.....b30 40⅜
50	N. Y. C. R. Ex. Div. c	74⅜	200 do.....s15 40⅜
150	do.....opg	74⅜	150 do.....s30 40⅜
350	do.....p. & c.	74⅜	25 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.. 57
300	do.....opg	74⅜	

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '68, Cou.	90	5 Mich. So. & N. I. R. 14
1,000	U. S. 5s '74.. Cou.	80¾	75 Chi. Bur. & Quin. R 57
1,000	Tres. 10¾%c. Nts.	101	200 Ill. Central R. Scrip 64⅜
4,000	Treas. 6%c. 2 year	96⅛	100 do.....s30 64
1,000	Tenn. State 6s '90.	45⅜	50 Gal. & Chi. R..... c 66⅛
1,000	Virginia St. 6s...	53⅞	50 do.....s10 65⅜
1,000	Michigan 6s.....	80	100 do.....c 66⅜
3,000	California St. 7s.	76⅜	50 do.....s3 66⅜
2,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	67	200 Clev. & Tol. R....s30 30¾
50	Pacific M. S. Co....	76	150 do..... 30¾

MONDAY, Aug. 12—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 3:

Decrease in Loans	$1,735,169
Increase in Specie	2,403,935
Increase in Circulation	144,908
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	213,327

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 11, 1860.	Aug. 10, 1861.	Aug. 3. 1861.
Capital	$67,758,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	129.855.179	109,983,942	111,719,111
Specie	21,575,740	48,630,116	46,226,181
Circulation	9,120,835	8,730,482	8,585,574
Gross Deposits	105,505,399	105,418,945	105,798,638
Exchanged	22,626,292	13,402,888	13,569,254
Undrawn	88,879,107	92,016,057	92,229,384
In Sub-Treasury	5,732,534	5,629,641	6,581,935

The Bank return this afternoon shows a very large addition to the Specie line, nearly two millions and a half over last week. The sum total now in Bank and Sub-Treasury in this City is the heaviest ever known—**$54,259,757.** At the same time the line of Loans and Discounts has fallen below $110,000,000, the reduction on mercantile paper, paid off during the week, being unusually large, to correspond with the reduced volume of general trade. Of course, under such a Bank showing, Money is dull and cheap in the market on first-class collateral. Exchange is also cheaper than last week; sales of Bankers' bills on London to-day at 107 ℔ cent., and Merchant bills 105½@106¼ ℔ cent. It is now almost certain that another importation of Specie from England will be ordered. Some preliminary orders will probably go out by the *Africa* on Wednesday.

The Select Bank Committee on the negotiations of the Government under the recent Loan Act of Congress, held a preliminary meeting this morning, and at least two distinct plans for meeting the wishes of the Secretary of the Treasury by the joint action of the Banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston were read to the meeting, and ordered to be printed for the private information of the Committee, who have another meeting on Tuesday (to-morrow) morning. Both are said to manifest a commendable liberality toward the Treasury, and to recognize the mutually dependent interests between the moneyed corporations of the country and the Government through the present trial of Civil War. If the rumors on the Street in regard to the more comprehensive of these plans are reliable, the disposition would seem to be to secure to the Treasury at once all the money required for some six months to come, through the subscriptions of the Banks of the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston to the 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes, three years to run at par, the Banks in turn to redistribute the Notes to their own dealers and the public: First, $40,000,000 on the 15th of August, with the options of a like amount on the 15th of October, and a like amount on the 15th of December—in all, $120,000,000; notice to be given fifteen days in advance whether the options are to be availed of or not, so that the Secretary, if need be, may pay out the Notes direct to the public creditors or enter upon other negotiations—the latter being precluded, on this side the Atlantic, until one or both the options in question are declined. Something was said to-day about a prohibition of, or recommendation against, the issue of Notes of Circulation by the Secretary, as part of the understanding with the New-York Banks, but as this would simply be an impertinence, we cannot suppose that the proposition was seriously made.

The Secretary of the Treasury was gracefully and cordially received by the Merchants of New-York at the Chamber of Commerce, at 2 o'clock to-day, and made a few direct and appropriate remarks on the condition of the country, and the prominent position and liberal spirit of the City of New-York in the present struggle, by way of acknowledging the compliment.

The Stock Exchange was ¼@½ ℔ cent. lower than on Saturday at the early Board to-day, and the market was somewhat spiritless through the early part of the day. At and after the Second Board, prices assumed more steadiness, and New-York Central, Missouris and Tennessees left off nearly as well as on Saturday. Galena 1 ℔ cent. higher and Illinois Central 1 ℔ cent. lower. Toledo, Rock Island, and Michigan Southern were steady. Government Stocks and Treasury Notes were also steady. The latter sold at 96¼ ℔ cent. at the Board, and 96¼@96½ ℔ cent. with the Domestic Exchange houses on the Street. The general market late in the afternoon closed about as follows:

Central	exd. 74⅛	Toledo	30⅛
Erie	26⅛	Mich. Central	42⅛
Missouris	44⅛	Mich. Guaranteed	29½
Tennessees	46	Panama	107
Galena	66⅛	Pacific	76
Rock Island	40⅜	Illinois Central	64⅛
Treasury Notes	96⅛	Hudson	34

POSTSCRIPT.

TUESDAY, FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI

Preliminary Skirmishing at Springfield.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL CAVALRY.

FRANKLIN, Mo., Monday, Aug. 12.

A messenger from Springfield to Col. WYMAN arrived at Rolla at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon. He reports that the advance guard of Gen. LYON met the advance guard of the enemy on Thursday, and an engagement ensued, which resulted in driving the rebels into the woods. The loss on either side, if any, is not stated. Our cavalry had taken up a position on the north side of the Little York road with the design of drawing out the enemy. Two companies of cavalry went out at 3 o'clock Thursday morning and seized four prisoners, twenty head of cattle and four horses. Gen. LYON was trying to draw the rebels in to battle.

FRANKLIN, Mo., Monday, Aug. 12.

From Mr. WELLES, the messenger from Springfield to Col. WYMAN, we learn the following additional items of news from that point.

The time of the First Iowa Regiment expires on Thursday, but they are determined to remain with Gen. LYON until the issue is decided in that quarter.

According to information received from prisoners, deserters and scouts, the forces of the enemy number about 21,000. Their main body is still encamped on Wilson's Creek, but their advanced guard of cavalry is posted four or five miles nearer. Various methods have been resorted to by Gen. LYON to draw their cavalry into an engagement, but without success. It is thought by some that the rebels are waiting reinforcements from Arkansas. Gen. LYON has no fortifications or intrenchments, but is abundantly supplied with ammunition and provisions, and the shop in Springfield is employed day and night making canister shot. Nearly all the women and children have been sent out of the place.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, Aug. 12.

FRED. WHIPPLE, a conductor, was shot this morning, at McGirk's, about 6 miles this side of California, while conducting a train of United States soldiers. He was fired at by some one concealed in the woods. The shot took effect in the breast.

Col. MONTGOMERY'S Kansas Regiment was within easy calling distance.

JEFFERSON CITY, Monday, August 12.

Major MOORE, with a detachment of the Irish Brigade, arrived from Syracuse this evening, bringing in 22 prisoners, captured in Georgetown, Heaths' Creek, and in the adjacent country. Most of them were taken with arms in their hands on their way to join MAGOFFIN. The forces sent from here have been unable to find either BOON'S or MAGOFFIN'S Camp. The country is swarming with guerillas, who appear to be emboldened by the news received from the South.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S KNOXVILLE WHIG SUPPRESSED.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 12.

A passenger from Richmond, who passed through Knoxville Friday, reports that Gen. ZOLLICOFFER, of the Tennessee troops, had suppressed Parson BROWNLOW'S Knoxville *Whig*.

A Louisville paper publishes a letter signed W. J. DEWEY, of New-Orleans, addressed to his cousin, F. A. CROCKER, of New-York, asking if he, DEWEY, could get employment there, and speaking despairingly of future prospects in New-Orleans. This letter was intercepted by the military authorities at Memphis, and returned to the authorities at New-Orleans, who committed DEWEY, and declined taking bail for his appearance.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 8th, says the Confederate Congress on Tuesday, was considering a bill for the public defence. It encountered an ill-timed division of opinion. The bill does not provide for a levy of forces, but authorizes the President to employ the military, conformably to the act of the 16th of March, and to accept volunteers not exceeding 400,000.

The Norfolk *Herald* of the 7th, says the *S. P. Whitney*, another Boston steamer, came to Newport's News Sunday, and Monday proceeded to sea with her decks filled with troops.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says, 2000 have been sent from Fortress Monroe to Cuba, and advocates the admission of negro testimony to prove what parties state to these negroes.

The Cleveland (Tenn.) *Banner*, of the 9th, says, that EDWARDS, who declared that he would swear to support the Confederate Constitution, was elected from Bradley County to the House by 898 majority, and that the nine members in Lower East Tennessee are Union men.

The Athens (McMiner County) *Post* says it is reported that several companies in that county have been organized to resist the action of Tennessee becoming a member of the Confederacy, and hopes the rumors are without foundation, as the county has a decided majority for the Southern Constitution.

CAPTURE OF A BRITISH VESSEL.

Yesterday morning Prize-master MCKAY, U. S. N., reported the arrival in his charge of the British brig *Sarah Carr*, which had been captured off Wilmington, N. C., under the following circumstances: On the 18th of July, the brig in question, loaded with naval stores, sailed from Charleston, S. C., bound to Wilmington, and thence to Liverpool, England. On the 3d of August she was captured while attempting to go into Wilmington.

The master claimed to have a right to go into and leave the port, under the following pass from the Confederate military authorities:

HEAD-QUARTERS, S. D. C. D.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 24, 1861.

The British brig *Sarah Carr*, bound for Liverpool, has permission to proceed to sea without interruption.

Signed, R. C. GATLIN,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

The usual proceedings *in preparatorio* were commenced, and the vessels and cargo will be libeled for condemnation in due course of law, by the Prize Commissioners for the United States District-Attorney as lawful prize to the captors.

A PIRATE IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

The schooner *Mary and Adeline L. Jenkins*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, reports having been spoken by a privateer. Capt. JENKINS says that while lying at anchor under Tangier Island, in the Chesapeake Bay, waiting for wood, a pungy-rigged craft came across from the direction of Ingram Bay. She came up under his quarter and hailed him, asking where he loaded, and where he was bound. Capt. JENKINS informed the pirate that he had loaded his cargo (wood) up Tangier Sound, and was bound to New-York. The pirate did not make any reply, but kept off and run under the stern of the schooner for the purpose of reading her name.

The *Mary and Adeline* hails from Deal's Island, Md., and, to the surprise of Capt. JENKINS, the pungy hailed from the same place.

After passing from under the stern the captain went to the main hatch and sung out, "Tumble up there." At this time there were only three men on deck, but in response to the orders of the captain over twenty men, armed with muskets, jumped on deck. After this movement on the part of the pirate she braced off her sheets and stood up Tangier Sound.

Capt. JENKINS also says that in two hours from that time a United States steamer passed up the Sound, and in an hour after the report of five heavy guns was heard in the direction of the steamer. Capt. JENKINS is of the opinion that if his vessel had hailed the Northern port he would have been captured. The possibility they knew him, as he has traded in those waters for many years.

They laugh at the blockade in Maryland, as Federal vessels would overhaul all vessels, pick up privateers nearly every day. The

punny was only twenty-five feet in length, and would readily pass for an innocent fishing boat. She carried no gun or flag.

SECRETARY CHASE IN NEW-YORK.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WELCOMES SECRETARY CHASE AND SECRETARY SMITH.

INTERESTING SPEECHES OF THE SECRETARIES.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber, for the purpose of welcoming Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury, and Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior. About a hundred of the most prominent merchants of the City were present, including PETER COOPER, Esq., MOSES H. GRINNELL, and other gentlemen of equal note. The honorable guests were introduced to the Chamber by JOHN J. CISCO, Esq., Assistant United States Treasurer in this City, and Collector HIRAM BARNEY.

On motion of J. SMITH HOMANS, DR PEYSTER OGDEN Esq., was called to the Chair.

Mr. OGDEN accepted the post agreeably to the wishes of the Chamber, and, on behalf of the members, welcomed Mr. CHASE to the Chamber. He said this was not the time for political differences when secession—which means revolution—had made our country its victim. The merchants, he said, were thoroughly aware of the object of the visit of the Secretary to the City, and trusted that it would be successful, as it deserved. As men and as merchants, they felt it a pleasure thus to do their duty, and in this case they did it with cordial alacrity.

RESPONSE OF SECRETARY CHASE.

Mr. CHASE, in response, said: Allow me to express to you, and through you to this distinguished body of New-York merchants, my profound gratitude for the kind and generous greeting you have extended to me; but, be assured, Mr. President and gentlemen, that the gratitude which I feel on this occasion bears no proportion to that which I feel in view of the assurance which you have given, that in the present crisis of the country we know, and are to know, no parties —[applause]—that the whole energies of the country are to be put forth in the maintenance of the cause of Union, of nationality, and of the permanent interests and honor of the entire people. [Applause.] In contributing to that result no Government can be successful without the cordial, earnest, constant cooperation of the merchants of the country, and when we speak of the merchants of the United States (never I trust to be permanently disunited) we always speak first of the merchants of New-York. You are aware, gentlemen, and Mr. President, that my mission in this City is in no sense a political one. I have come to ascertain whether here—in this great financial and commercial centre—whether here, to which we are accustomed to look from all over the country when we desire to ascertain what are the resources and abilities of the country for any enterprise; whether here, Government may expect to be sustained by the merchants, by the banking interests, by all classes and occupations in New-York, in this great struggle; and, I am glad to feel that the disposition exists here to sustain the Government, and if that disposition be evinced in acts, as I trust it will be, then I have no doubt both of the successful administration of the financial affairs of the Government, and what is a necessary consequence, in the success, the complete success, of the great work which the Government has undertaken—the restoration of the American Union; and with the American Union American prosperity, and equal constitutional rights in all the States, to all citizens. [Applause.] You will pardon me, Sir, for not trespassing further upon the valuable time of the merchants of New-York, but allow me to renew, on my own account, and on behalf of the Administration I represent, my cordial thanks for this greeting, and the assurances with which it is accompanied.

The Chairman then, in felicitous terms, welcomed the Honorable Secretary of the Interior:

SPEECH OF SECRETARY SMITH.

Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: I am somewhat surprised at being called upon to address you, as I did not come with any intention of representing the Government. The financial affairs of the Government have been placed in the charge of my distinguished friend and colleague. My visit was specially with a view to listen to the expressions of the sympathy by the citizens of New-York in this great crisis in which we are involved. The administration of the department of the Government with which I am connected does not require on my part any participation in the financial arrangements which are necessary to carry on the Government; but as one of the counselors and advisers of the Administration, I can only add my earnest wish, that the expectations of the Secretary of the Treasury from the patriotic citizens of New-York will not be disappointed; that you will not be backward in this great crisis in coming forward to the aid of the Government. The Government is but the representative of the people. The Government has no interest in this struggle which is not shared alike by every citizen in this community—in this wide-extended Republic. The rebellion, which assumed such insignificant proportions when it first manifested itself, has now assumed such gigantic proportions as require the whole energies and power of the Government to suppress it, and restore order and the supremacy of the laws. In a representative Government like ours nothing can be accomplished without the cooperation of the people. When the cooperation of the people is secured against this rebellion, the rebels will be powerless. This rebellion cannot be crushed, prosperity cannot be restored, confidence cannot be reposed, unless the people shall come forward and furnish the Government with the means necessary to put down rebellion and restore the Union. This, I have no doubt, can be easily accomplished, with the cooperation of the country—especially if the people of the great Empire State and of the City of New-York are willing to make small sacrifices, it can be easily accomplished, and confidence and peace be again restored to the land. If you are willing to make a present sacrifice—should a sacrifice be required to restore peace and permanent prosperity to the country—I have, gentleman, the fullest confidence that our Government will be successful. I have the fullest confidence that the patriotism of the people of this country who are loyal to the Union will manifest itself in such a manner as will enable the Government to suppress this rebellion and restore union and harmony in every State of this Union. [Applause.] I am satisfied that in every one of these States—unless it be South Carolina alone—there is a majority of the people who earnestly desire to see a restoration of the power of the Federal Government. They have been deceived. They have been deluded. They have been taught to believe, by demagogues who have misrepresented the Government, that those who administer the Government are hostile to the peculiar rights of those States. The Administration has no other object in view than to restore the Union, enforce the laws in every State in the Union, and secure justice and equal rights to all. In order to do this it must be furnished with the means which are necessary to restore the power of the Government. Let us rally around the standard of our country and victory shall attend our arms. I know that the public mind suffers depression on account of the recent repulse in Virginia, but, I trust that soon, by confidence in the Government, and the power of the people who have enlisted in its behalf, confidence will be restored, and the power of the Government vindicated. [Applause.]

The various members of the Chamber were then personally introduced to the Secretaries, and half an hour was spent in social intercourse. The members expressed the most lively admiration for the Republican frankness and genality of both the distinguished members of the Cabinet.

It is expected, as will be perceived by reference to our financial column, that Secretary CHASE will finish his business with the New-York bankers so as to leave for Washington to-day.

FLAGS OF TRUCE.

The following correspondence has taken place between Mr. HARRIS and Gen. BEAUREGARD, in relation to the application to look for the body of Col. CAMERON:

JULY 2, 1861.

To Gen. Beauregard, or Commanding Officer of Confederate Army:

SIR: I send this by a friend and trusty servant, who is well known to many officers in our Army. He is sent for the purpose of obtaining from you a permit for Mr. H. S. MCGRAW and myself to pass your lines to obtain the body of Col. CAMERON, who fell in the action of yesterday. My solicitude in this matter is an impulse of private character. The rigid rules established in Washington with reference to flags of truce prevent me from carrying out my wishes without proceeding as I am now doing.

I believe Gen. BEAUREGARD will recollect me while a resident of New-Orleans, but if President Davis, Gen. Lee, Gen. Johnston, Gen. Wigfall, Cols. Miles, Keitt, or Withers, are present, they will not hesitate to vouch for me. Gen. BONHAM, and in fact, nearly all your officers know me. In addition to the gratification of performing a sacred duty, I would be highly delighted to meet in your camp many of my most valued friends. It is proper for me to add, that I have not been in any manner connected with the action of the Government here, and that I am neutral.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.
ARNOLD HARRIS.

Please make the passport for A. HARRIS, P. S. MCGRAW, and two servants. I have not named my friend or servant for prudential reasons, but either of the gentlemen above named can vouch for them.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
MANASSAS JUNCTION, July 22, 1861.

SIR: I am instructed by Gen. BEAUREGARD, commanding the First Corps, Army of the Potomac, to say that he has received your note of the 22d, and to reply thereto.

The General declines giving an informal permit to any one residing beyond his advanced lines for any purpose which may be accomplished by those formal proceedings known to, and practiced by, civilized belligerent nations. By no act of his will he lower the dignity of the Confederate States as a nation by permitting that to be done indirectly which the usages of civilized warfare accomplish directly.

The arbitrary and unusual course adopted in such cases as you refer to by the United States Government will be the guide of the General's conduct in return. Any one, therefore, coming within his lines without the proper flag, will be sent under an escort to the Confederate Government for examination.

The General deems proper for me to add that humanity should teach an enemy to care for its wounded, and Christianity to bury its dead.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN L. MANNING, Aide-de-Camp.

To ARNOLD HARRIS.

PLANS OF THE REBELS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Enquirer.

Intelligence was received here this morning, which explains the apparent inactivity of the rebels since the battle of Bull Run. According to these accounts, no sooner was it known at Richmond that Gen. MCCLELLAN had been withdrawn from Western Virginia, than it was determined to take advantage of that circumstance, to recover all that had been lost through the wonderful celerity and military genius of that remarkable man.

Accordingly, when the extent of our defeat was known to them, and when it became apparent that no forward movement from Washington would be made for some weeks, orders were issued for the recovery of their supremacy in Western Virginia. It was not deemed advisable to take Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON from his post near Winchester, but Gen. LEE was at once dispatched towards the West, with orders to make his head-quarters at Staunton or Covington, and to operate in the direction of Cheat Mountain Pass and Beverly. A force of fifteen thousand troops has been placed at his command, drawn principally from Charlottsville, Gordonsville and Staunton. It is said that he will be followed by Gen. ALBERT E. JOHNSTON, with an army of 25,000 men more, taken from Lynchburgh. It is believed at Richmond that these forty thousand men, led by JOHNSTON and LEE, will be able to drive the Union forces out of the whole of Northwestern Virginia, and to reoccupy that territory once more; but most wofully will they be mistaken. In order to prevent Gen. BANKS from marching to the aid of Gen. ROSECRANS and the Union men in that part of the State, Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON will be kept near Charlestown and Harper's Ferry, and will, from time to time, make demenstrations as if about to cross the Potomac. Such is an outline of the plan that the rebels have dared to conceive.

The first intimations of this plan were received here some days ago, and it was stated at that time that the force under Gen. LEE had been taken from the troops at Manassas, and that Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON had been detailed to coöperate with him. Later intelligence, however, shows that this is not so, and that the facts are as above stated.

A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN.

A correspondent of the Memphis *Argus* writes, under date of Richmond, Aug. 6:

"I am informed to-day by a friend from Manassas, who remained in the city but a few hours, that everything is in readiness for an advance upon Washington. *If we reach that city, drive the enemy from the Relay House and Baltimore, capture Fort McHenry, and be in readiness to march to Philadelphia, should it be necessary to do so, we may consider the war as virtually over.* The Northwest, however, is just now in a critical position. Gen. WISE has retired to Lewisburgh, and will probably await there the arrival of Gen. LEE, unless Gen. COX should pursue him from Charlestown. In that event he will lead his 4,000 to some impregnable pass in the mountains, and, if the worst comes, this spot he will consecrate as a second Thermopylæ."

THE INDIANA TROOPS.

Since the return of the six first regiments, Indiana has in active service the following force of troops:

Twelfth Regiment, Col. JOHN M. WALLACE.
Thirteenth Regiment, Col. SULLIVAN.
Fourteenth Regiment, Col. KIMBALL.
Fifteenth Regiment, Col. WAGNER.
Sixteenth Regiment, Col. HACKELMAN.
Seventeenth Regiment, Col. HASCALL.
Nineteenth Regiment, Col. MEREDITH.
Twentieth Regiment, Col. BROWN.
Twenty-first Regiment, Col. MCMILLEN.

PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

We learn that EDWARD COLE, CHARLES WITPIN and EDWARD HENDERSON, belonging to the Seventy-first Regiment—the first two to Company A—are prisoners in Richmond, in good health, and well treated. They were captured on the Monday following the battle at Bull Run.

HON. JOSEPH HOLT, LL. D.

Jefferson College, in Pennsylvania, has conferred the degree of LL. D. on Hon. JOSEPH HOLT.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT PAID OFF.

Yesterday morning, pursuant to order, the first four companies of the National Guard, Col. MARSHAL LEFFERTS, assembled at their armory over Tompkins Market, in order to receive the pay due them for their service to the United States. Major PATTEN paid the men. To-day the remaining four companies will be paid. The amount received by a Private is $23 21, a Corporal receives $26 34, a Sergeant $32 01, an Orderly Sergeant $67 31, all of which includes $5 98 for clothing computed at the rate of $3 83 per month. Second Lieutenants received $163 03, including servants and rations; First Lieutenants $171 47, Captains $202 80. The Adjutant received $199 07, the Surgeon $200, the Major $275 93, and Col. LEFFERTS $345 90. The sum required to pay off this regiment amounts to about $35,000.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

Col. RIKER has received marching orders, and the regiment will leave for the seat of war to-morrow. To-day a handsome stand of colors, the gift of Major-Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, will be presented to this *corps* at the camp on Riker's Island. Boats leave from Peck-slip at 2 P. M.

THE FIRST REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

A meeting was held last evening, at Humboldt Hall, by the returned members of this regiment, at which a Committee was appointed, consisting of one member from each company present, to draft resolutions contradicting statements published against the regiment, and to give a full explanation to the public of the treatment received by the regiment since leaving New-York. The Committee to report said resolutions to a meeting which will be held at the same place Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock. Chief DECKER, Board of Engineers and Commissioners are invited to attend; also, the Committee that was appointed to wait on Col. FARNHAM, at Washington.

IRA HARRIS GUARDS (CAVALRY.)

Yesterday Capt. ISAACS joined this Regiment with his company, and has taken his men to Camp Harrington, on Staten Island. Capt. GREEN, who for some time past has been recruiting at the Park Barracks, will be mustered in in a few days. These companies will be accepted, with their officers, as Col. DE FOREST reserves no right to designate any of them. The United States Government will accept this regiment by companies, and furnish horses. Head-quarters, No. 564 Broadway.

THE EMPIRE ZOUAVES.

Company I, of this Regiment, and commanded by Capt. CUMBERLAND, was mustered into the service of the United States yesterday at the arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets.

THE FIRST REGIMENT OREGON RIFLES.

The Chaplain of this command having undertaken to collect a library for the use of the men, now located at Camp Nesmith, South Brother Island, solicits such contributions and donations of books as the patriotic may feel disposed to give. Packages may be sent to Chaplain CORBIT, Oregon Rifles, at head-quarters' No. 43 Cortlandt-street.

THE SCHWARZE JAGER, OR GERMAN BLACK RIFLE REGIMENT.

Col. KOSLAY feels confident that his regiment will now have a speedy completion, and be ready to march in four weeks. He has sent 100 of his men to LANDMANN'S Hamilton Park into camp, on Saturday, to be drilled and practiced in target-shooting, under the charge of skilled officers. His present number is 305, besides three companies that will join the regiment in a few days.

BROOKLYN MILITARY NEWS.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

It is understood that rolls of this regiment were finished yesterday, and in all probability the men will be paid off to-day. It is estimated that more than half the men of this regiment have already reënlisted for the war in other commands, and others are preparing to pursue the same course as soon as they get paid off.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Capt. TAFT, of the Seventieth Regiment, is raising an artillery company for the war. His head-quarters are at the corner of Portland and Myrtle avenues, near the arsenal. The company will have a battery of BISHOP'S breech-loading cannon, which can be fired eighteen times a minute. Capt. TAFT has had considerable experience in the militia, and also served in the war with Mexico.

LONG ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

The men of this regiment, now stationed at Fort Schuyler, last week received their uniforms and equipments, and are ready to leave for the seat of war whenever ordered.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM A MEMBER OF THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT AT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, July 27, 1861.

You have probably ere this heard of the great battle at Bull Run, and know not whether I am numbered among the dead or not. I avail myself of this opportunity to inform you that I am safe and sound, though confined here as a prisoner of war, but treated kindly by the people, who appear and act very gentlemanly towards us, as much so as they do to their own soldiers. I was captured by the Confederates' cavalry Monday morning, after remaining all night in the woods with our Colonel, who is wounded and also a prisoner with us.

I present you with a few of the names that are available of those confined here at Richmond as prisoners of war. There are several more of the Fourteenth Regiment here, whose names I would gladly send you could I obtain them. Owing to opposition it is impossible to get them. We are kindly treated by those in authority, and as far as food is concerned, fare as well as among our own soldiers.

Yours, truly, A. FRANK HOWLAND.

LIST OF PRISONERS.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.—Co. A.—Sergeant James Culley.

Co. C.—Sergeant Henry N. Steward, Corporal A. Frank Howland, private A. Wolstencroft.

Co. D.—Privates, Wm. H. Van Horn, Isaac H. De Dross, Geo. W. Bennett.

Co. E.—Private Geo. H. Rogers.

Co. H.—Privates, John Jolly, Geo. W. Bliss.

FIRE ZOUAVES.—Co. C.—Wm. Stevenson, W. G. Bishop, A. Terwetliger, J. H. Taylor.

The above is a list of names, with a portion of a letter which I received on Saturday, August 10, 1861, from ALBERT FRANK HOWLAND.

L. W. MANCHESTER,
No. 1 Green-avenue, Brooklyn.

GOING BACK.

HENRY COCHEM, who was some months ago forced to abandon his business at the South, is making arrangements to return there at the head of a company in the Julian Allen Regiment. His recruiting office is at No. 135 Fourth-street.

New-Jersey.

ARREST OF AN ESCAPED FELON.—A desperate character, named MIKE REYNOLDS, was arrested a few days since on a warrant issued by Justice POPE, of Hoboken, and committed to the County Jail, on the charge of committing an outrageous assault and battery on Mrs. STANTON and family, at Washington Village. It has since transpired that the accused is the same person arrested about five years since, on a charge of having committed a rape upon a colored servant girl living in Mr. GREGORY'S family at Weehawken Hill. Before the day of trial, REYNOLDS succeeded in making his escape from jail, disguised in female attire, and has been absent from this part of the country until within a few days past. Mr. GREGORY has taken steps for his trial on that charge, at the Fall Term of Court.

RESIGNED.—First Lieut. A. O. EVANS, editor of the *Hudson County Democrat*, has resigned his commission in Company I, First Regiment N. J. V., and has received an appointment on Major MOUNT'S Staff. Lieut. WM. R. HARRISON, of Capt. CONSHILLER'S Company, in the same regiment, has also resigned from the regiment.

THE HUDSON COUNTY ARTILLERY.—The volunteers in Major HEZAMER'S Battery of six pieces, Hudson County Artillery, were sworn into the United States service yesterday, (Monday,) at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken. They number 125 men, and will probably leave for the seat of war the present week.

BURGLARY.—About 11 o'clock on Sunday night the office of JOHN ANDREWS, real-estate agent, at No. 16 Exchange-place, Jersey City, was burglariously entered, but the thief was disturbed by some person coming down stairs, and left without booty.

REMEMBERING THEIR FAMILIES.—The families of the members of Company I, First Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers, (National Guard, Hoboken,) sent home $250 for their families, from their two months' pay.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 12, 1861.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '67	87	50 Erie Railway	26⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	88½	350 Reading Railroad	36⅝
2,000 U. S. 8s, '74, Cou.	80	150 do	36⅝
14,000 Treas. 6⅔c. 2 Year	96	200 do	b60 36⅝
650 do	96¼	50 Mich. Cent. R	42⅜
25,550 do	96⅛	110 M. S. & N. I. Gd. St.	29
7,000 Kentucky St. 6s	77	100 Ill. Cen. R. scrip	s60 64¼
6,000 do	77¼	150 do	64⅜
2,000 Ky. 6s, L. Bds.	75	20 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	94½
39,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	46	11 do	94⅝
7,000 do. b5	46	50 Gal. & Chi. R	65¼
10,000 do	45⅞	100 do	s30 65
10,000 Virginia St. 6s	54	50 do	65⅜
500 do	53⅝	50 do	b30 65⅝
5,000 Virginia 6s, L. Bs.	52	115 do	65⅝
21,000 Missouri St. 6s	44⅜	100 do	65⅝
16,000 do	44⅜	300 do	65⅞
5,000 do	s3 44½	100 do	c 65⅞
6,000 Mo. 6s, Is. to H. & St. J. R	46	200 Clev. & Tol. R	30¼
1,000 Louisiana St. 6s	63	754 do	30
1,000 Erie R. 6th M. Bs.	63	200 do	s15 30
1,000 Har. 2M. Bs. ex int	92½	100 do	b30 30¼
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	89½	100 do	b60 30¾
20 Bank Commerce	78	100 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	40¾
5 Del. & Hud. Canal Co	84	150 do	40½
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	s30 75	50 do	b30 40¾
50 N. Y. C. R. Ex. Div.	c 74¾	200 do	s15 40½
150 do	opg 74¾	150 do	s30 40⅝
350 do	p. & c. 74¾	25 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	87
300 do	opg 74¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Cou.	90	5 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	14
1,000 U. S. 5s '74. Cou	80¾	75 Chi. Bur. & Quin. R	57
1,000 Treas. 10½⅔c. Nts.	101	200 Ill. Central R. Scrip	64¾
4,400 Treas. 6⅔c. 2 year	96¾	100 do	s30 64
1,000 Tenn. State 6s '90.	45¾	50 Gal. & Chi. R	c 66¼
1,000 Virginia St. 6s	53¾	50 do	s10 65¾
1,000 Michigan 6s	89	100 do	c 66⅜
3,000 California St. 7s	76½	50 do	s3 66⅔
2,000 N. Carolina St. 6s	67	200 Clev. & Tol. R	s30 30
50 Pacific M. S. Co	76	150 do	30¼

MONDAY, Aug. 12—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 3:

Decrease in Loans	$1,735,169
Increase in Specie	2,403,935
Increase in Circulation	144,908
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	213,327

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 11, 1860.	Aug. 10, 1861.	Aug. 3, 1861.
Capital	$67,758,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	129,855,179	109,383,942	111,719,111
Specie	21,575,740	48,630,116	46,226,181
Circulation	9,129,835	8,730,482	8,585,574
Gross Deposits	105,505,390	105,418,945	105,798,638
Exchanged	22,626,292	13,402,988	13,569,254
Undrawn	88,879,107	92,016,057	92,229,384
In Sub-Treasury	5,732,534	5,629,641	6,581,933

The Bank return this afternoon shows a very large addition to the Specie line, nearly two millions and a half over last week. The sum total now in Bank and Sub-Treasury in this City is the heaviest ever known—**$54,259,757.** At the same time the line of Loans and Discounts has fallen below $110,000,000, the reduction on mercantile paper, paid off during the week, being unusually large, to correspond with the reduced volume of general trade. Of course, under such a Bank showing, Money is dull and cheap in the market on first-class collateral. Exchange is also cheaper than last week; sales of Bankers' bills on London to-day at 107 ⅜ cent., and Merchant bills 106¼@106½ ⅜ cent. It is now almost certain that another importation of Specie from England will be ordered. Some preliminary orders will probably go out by the *Africa* on Wednesday.

The Select Bank Committee on the negotiations of the Government under the recent Loan Act of Congress, held a preliminary meeting this morning, and at least two distinct plans for meeting the wishes of the Secretary of the Treasury by the joint action of the Banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston were read to the meeting, and ordered to be printed for the private information of the Committee, who have another meeting on Tuesday (to-morrow) morning. Both are said to manifest a commendable liberality toward the Treasury, and to recognize the mutually dependent interests between the moneyed corporations of the country and the Government through the present trial of Civil War. If the rumors on the Street in regard to the more comprehensive of these plans are reliable, the disposition would seem to be to secure to the Treasury at once all the money required for some six months to come, through the subscriptions of the Banks of the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Boston to the 7.30 ⅜ cent. Treasury Notes, three years to run at par, the Banks in turn to redistribute the Notes to their own dealers and the public: First, $40,000,000 on the 15th of August, with the options of a like amount on the 15th of October, and a like amount on the 15th of December—in all, $120,000,000; notice to be given fifteen days in advance whether the options are to be availed of or not, so that the Secretary, if need be, may pay out the Notes direct to the public creditors or enter upon other negotiations—the latter being precluded, on this side the Atlantic, until one or both the options in question are declined. Something was said to-day about a prohibition of, or recommendation against, the issue of Notes of Circulation by the Secretary, as part of the understanding with the New-York Banks, but as this would simply be an impertinence, we cannot suppose that the proposition was seriously made.

The Secretary of the Treasury was grace-

fully and cordially welcomed by the Merchants of New-York at the Chamber of Commerce, at 2 o'clock to-day, and made a few timely and appropriate remarks on the condition of the country, and the prominent position and liberal spirit of the City of New-York in the present struggle, by way of acknowledging the compliment.

The Stock Exchange was ⅛@¼ ⅜ cent. lower than on Saturday at the early Board to-day, and the market was somewhat spiritless through the early part of the day. At and after the Second Board, prices assumed more steadiness, and New-York Central, Missouris and Tennessees left off nearly as well as on Saturday. Galena 1 ⅜ cent. higher, and Illinois Central 1 ⅜ cent. lower. Toledo, Rock Island, and Michigan Southern were steady. Government Stocks and Treasury Notes were also steady. The latter sold at 96¼ ⅜ cent. at the Board, and 96¼@96¼ ⅜ cent. with the Domestic Exchange houses on the Street. The general market late in the afternoon closed about as follows:

Central	exd. 74⅜	Toledo	30¼
Erie	26¼	Mich. Central	42⅜
Missouris	44¾	Mich. Guaranteed	29¾
Tennessees	46	Panama	107
Galena	66¼	Pacific	76
Rock Island	40¾	Illinois Central	64¾
Treasury Notes	96¼	Hudson	34

The biddings for City Bank shares at yesterday's First Board advanced over 2 ⅜ cent. upon the sales of Saturday morning, but with fewer offerings.

Mechanics'	90	American Exchange	74
Union	88	Metropolitan	83
Butchers' and Drovers	100	Citizens'	82
State of New-York	75	Nassau	80
Commerce	76	Continental	70
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass'n.	75	Importers' & Traders'	80

The Railway mortgages experienced a marked improvement. The prices average 2½ ⅜ cent. over those paid at the First Board Saturday.

N. Y. Central Sixes	92	Mich. S. 7 ⅜ c. firsts	75
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '64	100	Mich. S. 7 ⅜ c. seconds	58
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '76	100	Mich. S. 7 ⅜ c. ass. bds	48
N. Y. Cent. Sevens convertible, '76	101	N. Indiana firsts	79
Erie firsts, '58	102¼	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅜ c.	73¾
Erie seconds, '59	98	Ill. Cent. 7 ⅜ cent., '75	89¾
Erie seconds, ex. '64	99	Ter. H. & Al. 7's 7 ⅜ c.	89
Erie seconds, ex. '64	99	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80¾
Erie thirds, '83	84¾	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	39¾
Erie fourths, '80	72	Chi. & N. W. seconds	14
Erie fifths, '88	62	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	29¾
Hudson Riv. firsts, '69	101	N. J. Cen. firsts	103
Hud. R. seconds S. F. '88	96	Gal. & Chic. seconds	95½
Hud. R. thirds, '75	79	Clev. & T. firsts s. f.	73
Harlem firsts, 1866-73	96	C. B. & Q. 8 ⅜ c. bds	92
Harlem seconds, '64	90	So. Cal. 6s	56
M. Cen. 8 ⅜ c., old	96¾	Geo. 7s	74
M. Cen. n. f. 8 ⅜ c '83	95¾		

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Aug. 10.	LOANS. Aug. 3	SPECIE. Aug. 10.	SPECIE. Aug. 3.
Bk. of New-York	3,943,296	3,975,277	1,915,689	1,839,374
Manhattan Co	4,822,301	4,789,732	1,960,676	1,904,576
Merchants' Bank	4,474,230	4,463,849	2,111,478	1,980,760
Mechanics' Bank	3,382,197	3,458,156	1,364,817	1,271,925
Union Bank	2,094,433	2,140,289	1,196,437	941,326
Bank of America	4,763,851	4,906,484	4,736,058	4,337,812
Phenix Bank	3,093,574	3,139,066